The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,090 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
*L MASSILIA....	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard.....	6th Sept.
MASSAM.....	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	13th ,,
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood.....	30th ,,
*L BALLAARAT.	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
MAUSTRALIA...	3664	600	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
*L SHANNON ...	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st ,,
—CATHAY	2943	500	M. de Horne	28th ,,
*L ROME	5013	1000	W. Barratt	4th Nov.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these ... has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
HYDASPES ..	2984	500	E. Crow	2nd Sept.
VERONA.....	3116	600	F. Speck	16th ,,
ANCONA.....	3128	600	J. P. Hassall	30th ,,
MALWA.....	2939	2500	G. W. Atkinson	14th Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell.....	28th ,,
MIRZAPORE..	3887	600	R. Harvey.....	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Aug. 24, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO...	5,000	800	....10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE ..	5,000	800	....1st Oct.	20th ,,
MANILA....	5,000	800	....20th ,,	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	....10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA.....	4,000.....	17th September.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon Mouse, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 29, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
				1887.
ELEKTRA .....P. Mersa		4,200	600	7th Sept.
IMPERATOR(new)	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	650	7th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich..	4,600	650	7th Nov.
TITANIA.....	..S. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
				1887.
AMPHITRITE..	L. Lemessich ...	4,600	650	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Aug. 24, 1887.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

PREPARED with the Finest Trichinopoly Tobacco, Selected Specially for us, and have a Superb Flavour and Aroma, they are easy to draw and are unsurpassed by any in the Market.

	Rs.	as.
Cheroots, Nobles, per box of 100	2	0
,, Dawsons, No. 1, per box of 100	2	0
,, Selected Mess, per box of 100	2	0
Cigars, Kemp's Special, per box of 100	2	0
,, Kemp's No. 1, per box of 100	2	8
,, Kemp's Regalias, per box of 100	2	8
,, No. 1 Java Gems, per box of 100	3	12
,, ,, 2 Java Gems, per box of 100	3	4
,, ,, 3 Java Gems, per box of 100	3	0

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co.'s
NEW CATALOGUES
AND
PRICE LISTS
COPIOUSLY ILLUSTRATED,
FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE WHOLESALE, comprising :—Drugs, Surgical Instruments, Spray Apparatus, Galvanic Apparatus, Veterinary Instruments, &c

THE GENERAL, comprising :—Special Select Remedies, Medical Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Requisites, Medicine Chests, Wines, Spirits, Aerated Waters, Mineral Waters, Foods, Druggists' Sundries, &c.

THE CHEMICAL, comprising :—Chemical, Physical, and Photographic Apparatus,

MICROSCOPES and Microscopic Apparatus.

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST, very full and complete.

WINE LIST, comprising :—Wines, Spirits, Cheroots, Cigars, Cigarettes, Aerated Waters, &c.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY 2nd September 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 5th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

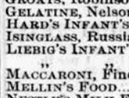
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th September, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 3rd September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Sep. 1, 1887. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning via Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	ons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BHUNDARA ...	2880	On or about 3rd September, 1887

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
July 11, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-rubber Washer complete.

Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	Cash price. Rs.	a.
No. 000 Half gallon size	8	0
,, ,, ,, Wicker covered.....	10	0
,, 00 One and a half gallon size	10	0
,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	12	8
,, 0 Two and a half gallon size	13	0
,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	15	8
,, 1 Three gallon size	18	0
,, ,, ,, Wicker covered.....	20	8
,, 2 Five gallon size	25	0
,, ,, ,, Wicker covered.....	27	8
,, 3 Six ,, ,, ...	31	0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one).	5	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

FOODS AND DIETETIC
PREPARATIONS
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

	Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda .....1 lb. tin	1	12
,, Speed's, East Indian.....1 lb. ,,	0	13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent .....1 lb. ,,	0	10
,, Fine Pearl .....2 lb. ,,	0	9
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD	1	4
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tins 1-4; ½lb. tins.....	2	4
Do. do. MUTTON.....½lb tins	2	8
Do. do. CHICKEN ..... ,,	3	4
Do. CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA..... ,,	1	8
Do. do. MUTTON BROTH .... ,,	2	4
Do. do. CHICKEN BROTH..... ,,	3	8
CORN FLOUR .....in Pkts. 8 as.; in 1 lb. tin	0	10
GROATS, Robinson's Patent .....1 lb. tin	0	10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts..per oz.	0	4
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD.....	0	11
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut..... .....per doz.	0	15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD { Savory	0	10
,, ,, ,, { and Moore's per doz.	6	12
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa.....2 lb. tin	1	8
MELLIN'S FOOD..... per bot. 15 as. and	1	10
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.....	1	2
OATMEAL, Best Scotch.....2 lb. tin	0	10
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin.....	2	6
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS ..... per tin	2	4
,, RUSKS .....per tin	2	0
SAGO, Finest Pearl..... 2 lb. tin	0	8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand".....per tin	0	7
,, ,, ,, ...per doz.	5	0
TAPIOCA, Best ..... 2 lb. tin	0	10
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa..... 2 lb. tin	1	8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S
STANDARD
ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for their
PURITY AND BRISKNESS.

Orders for 2 dozen and upwards delivered free of cooly hire in Bombay.

	Rs.	as.	
Soda Water, &c. ...	0	12	per doz.
Lemonade, Tonic, &c. ...	1	0	,,

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

A DELICATE ESSENCE, Extracted from the Sweetest Scented Flowers of the East, Æsthetically Blended.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Per box of 2 bottles Rs. 3-8.

NEW MOWN HAY.

THE familiar Scents wafted from England's fields, caught, concentrated and bottled, expressly for the handkerchief.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Per box of 2 bottles Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

			Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, gent's.....each			6	8
Do. do.	Cork-handled gent's	,,	7	8
Do. do.	Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung	,,	14	0
Do. do.	Champion match, Plain strung.....	,,	9	8
Do. do.	do, double strung	,,	11	8
Do. do.	do, cork handled,	,,	10	8
Do.	Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern.....	,,	10	0
Do.	The Demon Slazengers	,,	12	8
Do.	The Victor Forhams	,,	12	8
Do.	Ayres' Champion.....	,,	12	12
BAT COVERS, Tanned Canvas with leather handle.....		,,	2	0
HANDLES for Tennis Bats, India-Rubber		,,	1	0
NET BAGS for holding Tennis Balls		,,	1	0

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, best India-Rubber, Enamelled; Regulation .....Per dozen	5	0
Do. best Flannel covered, Silk sewn, Regulation size ..... ,,	8	8
Do. do. do. Champion, Undersewn do. ,,	9	8
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced. ,,	12	0
Do. Ayres' do. ..... ,,	12	0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club	11	8
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws ..... ,,	7	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles..... ...Per pair	10	0
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with poles, stay ropes, pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case.....	47	8

REGULATION BALL.
PERFECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION.
Rs. 8-8 per doz.
THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS
LAWN TENNIS BALL,
Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced
Rs. 12 per doz. cash.

RACKETS, BADMINTON, FENCING, FIVES, GOLF, QUOITS, POLO, FISHING TACKLE. SPORTING AMMUNITION. CRICKET.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each phial.

Per phial, Re. 1; Per dozen, Rs. 10.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50, per doz. quarts.
PORTS ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
Rs. 18 to 28, per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2, extra per case.
SHERRIES ,, ,, Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27, per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
32, APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

VISITORS TO POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
Can supply any Requisite
and will ... to give
any Information wanted.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits f a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be f use either t the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill; E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Williams
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. ,, 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower.
POONA, No. 1, East Street, Opposite Napier Hotel.

PURE
IN DIAN (KANGRA) VALLEY TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH CLASS TEAS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from COL. HAWES' Plantation) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable Selection of the Best and Cheapest KANGRA VALLEY TEA, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real luxury to every Tea-drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our TEAS have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of Aroma.

REDUCED PRICES.—Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine, Rs. 1-10 per lb.; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and Combination, Rs. 1-6; Pekoe Souchong, Rs. 1-4; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, Rs. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, Rs. 1; Congou, As. 14; Superfine Bohea, As. 12; Broken Tea and Dust, As. 9.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONSOON BOOTS.
THOROUGHLY WATER TIGHT.

WE have received a splendid stock of our renowned Carlton Boots, PRIZE MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

These celebrated Boots are made of very best Calf Leather, with stout soles, hand sewn, at the same time being very Soft and Light, all sizes in stock.

Stout Grain Hide Boots, High at Ankle, Hand Sewn.

Our Special Gaiter Boots, Gaiter and Boot combined, thoroughly Watertight, the best field Boot made.

Also a large stock of Ladies' Walking Boots, suitable for the Hills, all sizes.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

FOOTBALL & POLO KIT

THORPE AND CO.

JERSEYS—LONG SLEEVES

Best Lamb's Wool, 2 Inch Stripes—			
Black and Royal Blue	5	8	each.
Black and Amber...			
Black and Scarlet.			
Navy Blue...			
White Sweater Jerseys made from the Finest Wool, very Soft and Elastic, all sizes ...	6	8	,,
Extra Fine Cashmere Jerseys, made of the Finest Wool, very Soft, Non-irritating—			
Amber and Black...	11	8	,,
Navy and Scarlet...			
Scarlet, Orange and Black			
Navy Blue Ribbed, all Wool Hose	2	12	pair
White Cashmere Mufflers	3	8	each
Honeycomb	2	12	,,
Black and Amber Silk Squares...	7	8	,,
Silk Squares, Club Colours	7	8	,,
Elastic Web Belts, all Colours	2	8	,,
Black and Amber Ties	1	12	,,
White Saxony Flannel Shirt, Well Shrunk ...	8	8	,,
White or Cream Silk and Wool Shirt, Well Shrunk	8	8	,,
Cream Spun Silk Shirt	12	8	,,
White Cricketing Suits, very best Twill Flannel, Thoroughly Shrunk	30	0	,,
White Serge Cricketing Suits, Thoroughly Shrunk	30	0	,,

THORPE & Co.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned DID, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the sum of Rs. 14,000, being the 218th Monthly Instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt.

F. L. CHARLES,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1887.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting held at the Head Office, Manchester, YESTERDAY, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 4 per Share, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1887, was DECLARED.

The Dividend will be paid on and after 7th September to Shareholders in India, whose names appear on the Register on 3rd inst., and on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 7th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
29, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st September, 1887.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

WITH reference to the notification published by the Undersigned in the *Government Gazette* and certain Newspapers of this day's date, of the NOMINATION and SECONDING of Dr. P. PETERSON and Mr. GRATTAN GEARY as CANDIDATES for ELECTION by Ratepayers, as Members of the Municipal Corporation at the Election to be held on the 6th instant, it is hereby FURTHER NOTIFIED that so much of the said Notification as applies to the NOMINATION of Dr. PETERSON is CANCELLED, the nomination and seconding of that Gentleman having been WITHDRAWN by his proposer and seconder,

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Sept, 1887.

THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held, at the Company's Mill premises, near Elphinstone Bridge, Mandvi, on FRIDAY, the 9th September 1887, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June 1887.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 3rd to SATURDAY the 10th September 1887, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1887.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken in and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

BERIGNY & CO.,
12, Lal Bazaar, Calcutta,

IN thanking their numerous Friends and Constituents in the Bombay Presidency, beg to invite their attention to the varied stock of all sorts of Homœopathic Medicines and Requisites suitable for Medical men and Ladies and Gentlemen.

Valuable Homœopathic Books are always in stock. Medicines dispensed under the most experienced supervision and with the quickest dispatch.

Catalogues free on application.

BERIGNY & CO.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket,
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press:

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

REAL MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special Agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

"CUBANOS,"
"Cavites."
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.
(The only original)
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.
Improved Shape, Splendid Condition.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	" 33	" 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 8

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with so called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor De Javas."

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW STATIONERY,

CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Offices
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP —Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, large octavo	7 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP —Albert size	7 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, octavo	7 0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	"
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —Queen's, extra thick	5 0	"
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface	3 4	"
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5."	2 0	"
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1 8	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality	1 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 6	3 0	"
" " No. 7	3 12	"
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	"
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	"
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 4	"
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	"
"ADVERTISER," No. 7, larger than "Advertiser," No. 4	2 4	"
"ADVERTISER," No. 4, better quality than the above	1 14	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	"
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square		
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	"

STATIONERY
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

TELEGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" Box,—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	"

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a remittance.

NOTICES.

JUST OPENED
THE BURLINGTON RESTAURANT,
No. 10, Medows Street,
Under the Management of
AN ENGLISH LADY.

BREAKFASTS, Tiffins, Dinners and Suppers always available. Wines, Spirits and Aerated Waters of the Best Quality.
A new Billiard Table from Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MASONIC.—The BANQUET in honour of Most Wor. Bro. Sir HENRY MORLAND will take place on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant.
For Tickets apply to GRAND SECRETARY, Freemasons' Hall.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Duborde Goumari and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Linear Paper.

SANITARY ENGINEER.

WANTED, by the Trichinopoly Municipal Council, an EXPERIENCED ENGINEER, to prepare a Scheme for the Water-supply and Drainage of the Town. Apply stating terms (per mensem), former employment, and giving references, to the COLLECTOR, Trichinopoly. None but experienced Engineers need apply.

W. A. WILLOCK,
Acting Collector.
Trichinopoly, Collector's Office, 19th August, 1887.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 2nd September 1887, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz:—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1887.
To declare a Dividend.
To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Pranjeewan Sewram, as Director.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.
To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration
By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, August 19, 1887.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th August. to FRIDAY, the 2nd September, 1887, (both days inclusive).

NOTICE,

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Moriguages Powers Act 1866" Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of GEORGE ST. PATRICK LAWRENCE GIBSON, late an Officer in the Bombay Civil Department, European, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 13th day of July, 1887, and Probate of whose Will, having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, was granted on the 4th day of August, 1887, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to WILLIAM HENRY PROPERT, a member of Her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, the sole executor named in the said Will, are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said William Henry Propert, on his behalf, at their Office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their Names and Addresses, and the Particulars of their Claims, upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 30th day of September, 1887; as after that date the said William Henry Propert, as such Executor, will proceed to administer the said Assets, having regard only to the Claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no Claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

All persons, indebted to the said Estate are required to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said William Henry Propert, as such Executor forthwith.—Dated this 18th day of August, 1887.

HORE, CONROY AND BROWN.
Executor's Solicitors.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street. | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON GRAMME, Ld. OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.
F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.
WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens ..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS, do. do. ..... " 2-12 "
F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.
THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,400,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts a 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 548,900.
REST..... " 132,412.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from which the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN
LONDON, E. C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian house. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but [illegible]. We could multiply instances of [illegible] of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in [illegible] and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, [illegible] of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, tha[illegible]red under our personal observation during [illegible] in Moleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the [illegible]ms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed [illegible]y controlling power. We have never [illegible]r form of this medicine than Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and [illegible] that it is decidedly the best, and [illegible]nce of duty we owe to the profession and the public [illegible] we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the testimony of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.
None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and BOLARUM, a garrisoned station and Cantonment of battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAVARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Fritz Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S., *President*.
James Alexander, Esq. — Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq. — Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. — Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P. — Sir Anthony De Rothschild Bart.
Samuel Gurney, Esq. — Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild.
James Helme, Esq. — Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoake, Esq. — Thomas Charles Smith, Esq
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart. — AUDITORS.
Sampson Lucas, Esq. — Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. De Rothschild, Esq., M. P.
Robert Lewis—*Secretary*.
FIRE RISKS.
In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.
The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,000
" 1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,7[illegible]

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,575 3 9	1878	£4,049,15 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum-street.

FOR SALE.
PURE HIGH-CLASSED NILGIRI TEAS.

ORANGE PEKOE	at Re.	1 per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG	at As.	10 "
PEKOE DUST	"	10 "
SOUCHONG	"	6 "
CONGOU	"	4 "

Apply to the Manager,
GLEN MORGAN, Ootacamund.

SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH. HOP BITTERS.
"52 Starks-road, S.E.
"To the HOP Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon-road.
"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.
"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that she would not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully.
(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON."
HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life. HOP BITTERS.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
HOP BITTERS.
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.
THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY.
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

NOTICES.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—
(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used at covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1 ..... Rs. 29 nett per 1,000.
Do. " " 2 ..... " 27 " "
Do. " " 3 ..... " 25 " "

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, D. MACROPOLO, Agent in Bombay, or of any Merchants.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT M

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana Cricket.
Municipal Corporation Committee, 3 p.m.
Polo, Esplanade, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—L. C. K. (ship), from Karachi; and Landoura (s), Coast and Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Asia (s), for Coast and Calcutta; and Victoria (s), Marseilles, &c.

FAIR.—The annual Hussain Guzali fair will be held this day at Upper Colaba.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 20th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 85,303 in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s.s. Hydaspes will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 7 a.m.

LECTURE.—A discussion will be held in the Lecture Hall of the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, at Apollo Bunder, at 8-30 this evening, on the "Principle of Free Trade." All are cordially invited.

POLO.—The game this evening will be:—Black and Yellow—Craigie (capt), Sladen and Summer *vs.* White—Murray (capt), Wallace, Dixon and Scott-Stewart. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Abdool Haziz Curreem Khan, living at Nacoda Street, reported to the police on Wednesday, that three men, whose names he gave, had stolen a magic lantern with 33 slides, valued at Rs. 170, from his premises, and had since absconded.

LECTURE TO EDUCATED NATIVES.—A lecture on "Conscience," especially addressed to educated natives, will be delivered to-morrow afternoon, in the Indo-British School-rooms, by the Rev. E. F. Brown, of the Oxford Mission, Calcutta. The Bishop of Bombay will preside.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.—The number of officers and seamen accommodated in the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home during the past month were—officers 289, seamen 563—total 852. The greatest number in the Home during the month was 33 and the least 21, the daily average being 27.

DEATH OF A HINDU LADY.—We regret to announce the death of Luximbhai, widow of the late Mr. Kheroo Luximon, which took place last Tuesday. The deceased lady was in receipt of a handsome pension from Government, her deceased husband having been prior to his death a professor in the Deccan College.—*Deccan Herald.*

GAMBLERS.—Shaik Ebrahim *alias* Eboo Goolshersha and Jan Mahomed Bukrideen were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with being found gaming with cards and money on the public thoroughfare at Cammatteepoora, on Wednesday. The two accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted, the first named being fined Rs. 5 and the other Rs. 2.

CHOLERA IN BERAR.—Our correspondent writes:—That dreadful disease cholera is still in our midst; it was never known to last so long. The rainfall to date is above the average *quantum* for the whole season, and there is no signs of an abatement. The Kharif crop—especially the cotton—have been seriously damaged. A break in the weather is of the utmost importance.

THE HOUSEBREAKING IN THE MARKET.—Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday concluded the investigation into the charges brought by Superintendent MacDermott against Auria Luxmon and five other well-known thieves, of housebreaking and theft of Rs. 5,000 worth of property, including jewellery and cash. Taking into consideration the old offenders he had before him, the Magistrate, after recording the evidence, sent the case up to the sessions.

THE B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—The meeting of the Society, which was called for the 6th ultimo, and was adjourned on that day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Maxwell Melvill, will be held on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 5-15 p.m., when Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar will read a paper on "Transcript and Translation of a Sanskrit Inscription found in Central Java, with remarks on the contents, as well as on the Hindu colony of Java." Members are asked to accept this intimation.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Dulu Valad Baba, Revenue and Police Patel of Mauze Nandra, Taluka Pachora, in the Khandesh Collectorate, having been convicted under Sections 217 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—Khumansing Gembhai, Revenue and Police Patel of Mauze Rena, Taluka Godhra, in the Panch Mahals Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 403 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 9 of Act I of 1878, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the morgue, touching the death of Bhagoo woman, aged 40 years. Deceased was employed as a ship-labourer on board the ship Glenrich, lying in the harbour. The deceased on Wednesday, along with other labourers, was engaged in discharging coals. She was in the 'tween decks of the vessel, when she accidentally fell into the hold, a distance of about 20 feet, and sustained serious injuries to her head. She was picked up unconscious, taken on shore, and then conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on arrival she was found to be dead. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT OF CLOTH.—At the Police Court yesterday Constable McCormack charged Veerjee Canjee before Mr. Crawley-Boevey with the theft of several pieces of cloth, the property of Vullibdas Morojee. The accused, who appeared to be a respectable Bania, had, as was stated by the witnesses called by the police, broken open into the shop of the complainant and had taken out, on different occasions, bundles of piece-goods with which he stocked a small shop of his. He was at his old tricks on Wednesday night, when a servant of the complainant saw and arrested him, giving him over to the police. Pleading guilty to the charge the accused was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

SUCCESSFUL LITERARY COMPETITORS.—We are glad to notice that among the names of successful competitors for the "Foreign and Colonial Queen's Jubilee Prize Essay" on the "Notable Women of the Reign of Queen Victoria," appear the names of two local young ladies. The first of these is Miss Bailey, daughter of Mr. J. S. Bailey, G. I. P. R., and Assistant Mistress, Frere Fletcher School, Fort, Bombay, to whom has been awarded a first class certificate; and the second Miss Serenebar, who gained a fourth class certificate. Of the 112 colonial and foreign competitors only four resident in India have been successful. This is the third certificate of merit which Miss Bailey has secured for contributions in English literary competitions.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the morgue touching the death of a Hindu man, name unknown, who was found drowned in the Sanklee Tank, Byculla, on Wednesday evening. Sukhia Callee, a Municipal labourer, said that he saw the body of the deceased floating in the Sanklee Tank. He informed the police, and in their presence removed the body from the tank. Life was extinct. There were no marks of violence on it. Deceased was a Hindu of the working class and middle aged. His pockets were searched and one copper Poona pice was found, and also a handkerchief. There was a gold ring in his right ear with three pearls in it. Policeman No. 553E, doing duty at Byculla Bridge, corroborated the statement made by the previous witness and further stated that a battakie had been beaten, but no one had yet come forward to identify the body. The jury thereupon returned an open verdict.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday gave his decision in the case in which the Goanese boy, named Nasimento, was charged with stealing two rings and an umbrella belonging to a Parsee merchant named Dorabjee Sorabjee. Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the complainant and Mr. D'Souza appeared for the defence. The Magistrate said he had considered the evidence and came to the conclusion that the boy had stolen the rings. But taking into consideration the fact that he had been sufficiently punished by his own folly in his attempt to cut his throat and the fact that the charge had been hanging over him for a long time, the sentence of the Court would be a lenient one. His Worship remarked that Mr. D'Souza's line of defence was ably sustained, and he was glad to see the discretion he had exercised in dropping the defence which appeared to be set up at first, namely that the ring had been given by the daughter of the complainant and which implied an intimacy which he (the Magistrate) saw not the slightest reason to believe. The accused was fined Rs. 100, or in default four months' hard labour.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 30th August 1887, was 494, being 15 less than the preceding week and 96 more than the week ending the 24th August 1886, and 25 more than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 252 births were reported in the different districts. There were 15 deaths from cholera last week. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 26·88. There were 92 deaths from remittent fever, being 7 more than the last week and 22 more than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were 73, 36 and 12 last week, against 65, 19 and 19 respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the morgue, into the circumstances connected with the death of Hurling Thowling, aged 25 years, a paper distributer employed at the Akbar Soudagur Press, who was found lying dead in his house at Khetwady 6th Street, on the 15th ultimo. Deceased had recently lost his wife and ever since he appeared to be very much depressed in spirits. On the date in question he returned home about 10 a.m.; the same day the neighbours found him lying unconscious and frothing at the mouth. They reported the matter to the police, on whose arrival the man was found dead. Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, said he made a *post-mortem* examination of the body and immediately after sent the contents of the stomach to the Chemical Analysist to Government. From the report of the Government Analysist which he received and the *post-mortem* appearances of the body he was of opinion that the death was due to opium poisoning, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY AT COLONEL YOUNG'S SCHOOL, YERROWDA.—In accordance with the invitations issued by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona, a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at Colonel Young's School, Yerrowda, on Wednesday. Colonel Moore, in an eloquent speech, alluded to the circumstances under which the late Colonel D. B. Young founded the School and how the management of it went under the kind care of a well-known native gentleman and subsequently of the State. Mr Kirkham, the Educational Inspector, then read the rules and told the villagers that it was very necessary for them to have at least 30 children in the school, and if the number went below that, the advantage of Mrs. Young's bounty would be transferred to a school in one of the villages near Poona. Colonel Moore then requested Mrs. Naylor to distribute the prizes to the boys and girls of the school. The prizes consisted of sarees, inkstands, caps, packs of cards, slates, books, &c. In addition to prizes, two scholarships tenable for a year were awarded to two Maratha boys. After the prizes had been distributed, sweetmeats were given to the boys. Colonel Moore then thanked Mrs. Naylor for her kindness in presiding on the occasion. After the distribution of bouquets to the ladies and gentlemen the assembly dispersed. Among those that had come together to do honour to the memory of the late Colonel Young we noticed the following:—Mrs. Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, Colonel Moore, Miss Hurford, Mrs. St. Dalmas, Captain and Mrs. Downing, Miss Brooke, Mrs. Davies, Miss Bernard, Miss Alexander, Mrs. Mackenzie, Rao Bahadur and Mrs. Narayen Pandurang, and Mr. and Mrs. Vinayekrao Navalkar, Messrs G. B. Nene, N. M. Sathe, V. P. Sathe, Bhalerao and Shaik Jaffer Mahomed.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of this company was held yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. Cumrooddeen Tyebjee. The following is the directors' report for the half year ended 30th July last:—

The directors now submit their report for the halfyear ended 30th June last, together with the audited accounts for the whole year concluded on the same date. The last report of the directors was presented to the shareholders at a general meeting held on the 26th January 1887, and, in accordance with a resolution passed thereat, an *ad interim* dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent, for the half-year ended 31st December 1886, was declared and paid. The balance at credit of profit and loss account for the whole year is shown to be Rs. 49,651-2-5, after providing Rs. 16,000 for depreciation and Rs, 750 in reduction of expenses connected with the purchase of vendors' certificates &c. After deducting from the above balance, Rs. 28,903-12-0, amount of *interim* dividend paid in February last, a balance of Rs. 20,747-6-5 remains available for dividend. The board now recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent., absorbing Rs. 14,451-14-0, which with the 5 per cent. already paid, makes a total dividend of 7½ per cent for the year. A balance of Rs. 6,295-8-5 will remain to be carried forward to next year's accounts.

The chairman said they were all aware of the circumstances on account of which the profits made this year were less than before. On account of competion in the market, they had to reduce the price of their ice. The company had always acted very fairly towards the public, and he expected that in the long run the public would see their way to support it, in preference to other mushroom companies which had sprung up, and which it was their duty to eat out of the market. The Maharani Ice Company was their principal competitor, and it was principally owing to the existence of this company that the Bombay Ice Company had not done so well this year as before. All companies had at certain times some difficulties to undergo, and the chairman said that it was the duty of the directors in the present case to meet them. The directors had however, so far as the past was concerned, done their best for the company. With these remarks, the chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. J. R. Duxbury endorsed what the chairman had said about the fair treatment which the public had received at the hands of this company. A powerful company like theirs, with its ample resources ought he said, to prove no doubt, too much for the other companies in the long run Mr. Duxbury objected to some of the charges, which he said were too heavy. For instance, they paid Rs. 750 per month, with three per cent on the profits, to the management. That was an exorbitant charge for a concern like this to pay. Then the fee paid to the directors was also very heavy and it might be reduced. As for the agency, the amount of remuneration paid on that account was too heavy for the work that was done. He believed there was one clerk in the agent's office who attended to the company's work besides do other duties. With respect to the law charges which amounted during the year to Rs. 1807 Mr, Duxbury said that these too were very heavy and he wanted to know something about them.

Mr. Willis said that the question of agency had been fully discussed before, and he thought it not advisable to reopen it in the absence of Mr. Forbes. The speaker might however, express the opinion that Mr. Duxbury had rather underrated the work done by the agents in consideration of the remuneration they received. They had a large correspondence to carry on, and to keep current accounts with clubs, novels, steamship companies, &c., and all this, of course, necessitated a great deal more work than would be the case where an ordinary manufacturing company made their sales on wholesale lines. The work was not at all conducted, as Mr. Duxbury seemed to think, by one clerk. The agents had no less than three or four clerks in their office. much of whose time was taken up by the work of the company. Having made a reference to the keen competition that had so much reduced their profits, the speaker went on to say with respect to the legal charges, that they were chiefly incurred in a suit filed against an Ahmedabad contractor sometime ago; and that being an unusual item of expenditure, it was not likely to occur again.

The chairman's motion having been seconded by Mr. Jamsetjee N. Petit was then carried *nem con.*

Mr. R. N. Khote, C.I.E., proposed a dividend, as recommended by the directors in their report. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Nasarwanji S. Jamsetji and carried unanimously.

Mr. Nasarwanji S. Jamsetji proposed that the thanks of the shareholders be tendered to the chairman, directors, secretaries and agents of the company for the successful management of the business of the company, during the past half year.

Mr. Penny said he should be very pleased to second the motion, if the word "successful" were omitted; because the business could not be called very successful.

The chairman. I think there would be no objection to take out that word. Are you agreeable to that suggestion, Mr. Nasarwanji?

Mr. Nasarwanji:—Quite.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried *nem. con.*

The proceedings then terminated.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Saint Thomas' Cathedral—Friday, 2nd September, 8-30 p.m., Communicants' meeting.

Holloway's Pills.—Nervousness and want of Energy.—When first the nerves feel unstrung, and listlessness supplants energy, the time has come to take some such alterative as Holloway's Pills to restrain a disorder from developing itself into a disease. These excellent Pills correct all irregularities and weaknesses. They act so kindly, yet so energetically on the functions of digestion and assimilation, that the whole body is revived, the blood rendered richer and purer, while the muscles become firmer and stronger, and the nervous and absorbent systems are invigorated. These Pills are suitable for all classes and all ages. They have a most marvellous effect on persons who are out of condition; they soon rectify whatever is in fault, restore strength to the body and confidence to the mind.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 26th August.

PROPOSED NEW SITE FOR THE SALUTING BATTERY.

Resumed consideration of applications by Government, dated 27th April and 21st July, for land on Apollo Reclamation wharf required for the saluting battery.

Resolutions 451.—A reply should be sent to the following effect:—In letter No. 918, dated 27th April last from the Secretary to Government Military Department, it was stated that after carefully considering the several sites proposed for the Battery, H. E. the Governor in Council had arrived at the conclusion that the only really suitable site was that occupied by the Coal Depot on the Colaba Reclamation, but that the Coal Depot itself would not be large enough for the saluting Battery, quarters for warrant and non-commissioned officers, Magazine, &c., and that about 5,000 square yards of land would be required for these purposes; and enquiry was made as to the terms on which the trustees would be willing to give up this land to Government.

The trustees supposed from this that the Battery itself would be placed on the site of the Coal Depot and that Government merely required some Port Trust land for subsidiary buildings to the west of the Coal Depot, about which there would probably have been no difficulty. It now, however appears, from letter No. B—752, dated 21st ultimo from the Acting Secretary to Government P. W. D. that it is proposed to place the Battery itself, with Magazine and Lascar's Quarters, not on the site of the Coal Depot but to the north of it, taking up valuable wharf frontage belonging to the Trust.

On two previous occasions this site has been considered by the trustees, and with the same result, that it could not be made available, as to do so would seriously interfere with the landing and storage of cotton. There would too be a possibility of danger to unpressed cotton from sparks, which might lead to a considerable area of Port Trust land being unoccupied. Intimation to this effect was given to the Brigadier-General Commanding Bombay District in the Secretary's No. 3407 dated 24th September 1884, and to the Secretary to Government Marine Department in the Secretary's No. 3068, dated 9th August 1886.

The trustees have again carefully considered the matter, and have come to the conclusion that the inconvenience caused would be such as to render it extremely desirable to avoid, if possible, depriving the trade of the use of such a valuable length of wharf. This being so, the trustees would urge Government to give further consideration to the proposal contained in the Secretary's No. 3068, dated 9th August 1886, to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, to make a site available at the Jamsetjee Bunder, in exchange (on certain conditions) for the site where the saluting Battery now is.

In the Adjutant General's No. 2253 R.A., dated 19th June 1886, the opinion of his H. E. the Commander-in-Chief (Sir C. Arbuthnot) was stated to be that except with regard to the objection of the Port Trust the site suggested by the General Officer Commanding Bombay District (N. E. corner of Apollo Reclamation) appeared to be by far the best but if the objection of the Port Trust is to be considered valid Sir Charles Arbuthnot would recommend the Jamsetjee Bunder a signal post being erected to enable signalling to be carried on direct with the Apollo Bunder.

In the Secretary's No. 3068 abovementioned it was explained why the site at the N. E. corner of the Apollo Reclamation would not be a suitable one, so that there is on record the recommendation of the highest military authority in favour of the Jamsetjee Bunder. The distance from Apollo Bunder had been urged by the Brigadier General Commanding Bombay District as an objection, but this was not endorsed by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and another reason for supposing that Government do not consider the distance as of paramount importance is that Government, in Secretary to Government Military Department's No. 320 of 3rd February last, enquired the yearly rent for which the Trustees would permit the saluting Battery to be placed on the foreshore, near the Pilot Bunder, the distance of which from the Apollo Bunder is about 3 times that of the Jamsetjee Bunder. The trustees are, of course, most anxious to meet the views of Government as far as possible, and if, after further consideration it is found that no other site will answer the purpose, they will be prepared to make a site immediately north of the Coal Depot, available, but in this case they trust that Government will do all in their power to reduce the length of wharf frontage of which the trade will be deprived. Should it be necessary to take up any of the Port Trust wharf frontage, the trustees would propose to take in exchange a portion nearest to the Wellington Fountain of the Government land, where the saluting Battery now is, 3 yards of Port Trust land being taken as the equivalent of 5 yards of Government land. The land transferred to Government to be strongly fenced in, by Government, so as to keep it quite distinct from cotton ground. The Port Trust wharfage rights to be reserved.

It should be added that it was very much owing to the trustees understanding, from Government letter No. 918, dated 27th April abovementioned, that the saluting Battery would be moved to the Coal Depot, that they decided on the 10th June last to fill in the Apollo Basin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution P. W. D. (Railway) No. 1837, dated 13th August, sanctioning the transfer to the trustees of the plot of land to the west of Clerk Basin, measuring 2½ acres already in their possession upon the same terms as the adjacent land is held, and relieving the trustees of their obligation to deepen Clerk Basin.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 24th Aug. 1887.	For week ending 24th Aug. 1886.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	14	16
,, ,, out of ,,	18	18
,, transported	13	12
,, attended to	1	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 23rd Aug. 1887.	For week ending 23rd Aug. 1886.
Vessels entered.....	8	13
,, left.....	10	13
,, remaining in Dock	11	11

DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR REVOCATION OF A POWER OF ATTORNEY.

A SUIT brought by Charles Louis Pierre, a French citizen, a Captain in the merchant service, against William Joseph Farrow, an accountant carrying on business in Bombay, was called on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran at the High Court yesterday. The plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 1744 9-5 for money spent by him for the defendant under his power of attorney dated 18th June 1885, also Rs. 1800 as remuneration for work done for the defendant, and for Rs. 25,000 for damages sustained by the plaintiff by the wrongful revocation of the power of attorney by the defendant.

The plaintiff stated in his plaint that in March 1886 he was employed by the defendant for the election and purchase of an iron screw steamer to be used in certain ventures contemplated by him in Indian waters. In June 1886 finding that the [illegible] of procure a steamer in India adapted to the purposes which he had in contemplation, defendant arranged to send him to the United Kingdom with the object of purchasing a suitable steamer there; and on the 18th June 1886, executed a power of attorney whereby the plaintiff was authorised to proceed to the United Kingdom and purchase an iron screw steamer of 400 tons register, to purchase a cargo of coal for the steamer, and take in any other cargo, and passengers for Bombay or intermediate ports, and sign all cheques,, drafts, and other documents in favour of any person with whom any of the above transactions might be entered into. In consideration of the time and trouble to be expended by the plaintiff, defendant agreed by an agreement bearing even date with the power of attorney to allow plaintiff a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem in the post of master of the vessel from the time of the taking charge up to such time as might be occupied in recouping the defendant the full value of such steamer, and after that time, an additional sum being part of the nett profits earned by the vessel by freight, passage, money, and any private enterprise or speculation carried on with her. By a letter dated 13th June, the defendant wrote to Messrs. Inglis and Co., of Glasgow, announcing the departure of the plaintiff from Bombay for the purpose abovementioned, and asking them to render their best assistance and influence in the matter, and undertaking on receipt of a telegram to the effect that the matter was feasible to remit by telegraph the required funds to enable the the plaintiff to proceed with the matter. Plaintiff left for the United Kingdom, visiting Paris on the way for the purpose of negotiating a contract with the Government for the supply of flour for Bourbon, Madagascar or elsewhere, and arrived on Glasgow the 28th July 1886. He at once proceeded to carry out the instructions of the defendant, and on the 2nd August found a vessel in every way suited for the purposes in question, whereupon Messrs. Inglis and Co. telegraphed to the defendant the word "feasible" in accordance with the instructions given to them. On receipt of the telegram, defendant did not send the remittance he had promised to send. Plaintiff on the 7th August telegraphed in cipher to the defendant asking for an immediate remittance, and on the 18th of August, Messrs. Inglis and Co. telegraphed to the defendant that the plaintiff was penniless. At last the defendant, by a telegram of the 19th August, sent a message to the effect that of could not arrange satisfactorily, and that all further efforts were abandoned. Defendant had given plaintiff on his leaving Bombay £40 in cash, but had no money standing to his credit in Glasgow upon which the plaintiff could draw when the £40 were expended, nor did the defendant send any money to the plaintiff, who was obliged to pass four promissory notes under the power of attorney and on his personal account in respect of various debts necessarily incurred by him in Glasgow. On the 21st September, plaintiff with the object of reaching Bombay, sailed as purser in the steamer Mandosi, which was run down and sunk in the English Channel. The plaintiff in the collision lost all property belonging to him. On the 2nd October, the plaintiff having obtained a passage in the steamer Clan Graham sailed for Bombay and arrived on the 2nd November in an utterly destitute condition.

The defence was that any assistance rendered to the defendant by the plaintiff in India was volunteered and rendered gratuitously in the hope that the plaintiff might be employed by the defendant. The latter was willing to purchase a vessel provided he could dispose, for an advantageous price, of certain immoveable property of his, and as the plaintiff well knew the purchase of any vessel by the defendant was entirely dependant on his immoveable property being disposed of, plaintiff pressed defendant to allow him to proceed to England to arrange the purchase of a vessel, and also urged that from his connection with one Mon. Richard he would be in a favourable position to obtain contracts from the French Government for the defendant. To enable plaintiff to proceed to Europe, defendant paid him Rs. 775 to pay his debts, paid his passage money to Marseilles Rs. 250, and gave him Rs. 550-10-6 or its equivalent £40 for expenses and to bring him back to Bombay if the purchase for any reason were not effcted; but it was arranged that in such case the defendant should not be in any way further liable to the plaintiff. The defendant subsequently ascertained that the plaintiff's representations in the matter of obtaining contracts from the French Government were unfounded. Defendant was unable to sell his immoveable property for a fair price, and accordingly was unwilling to purchase any vessel in Glasgow, and the project was abandoned as the plaintiff was notified by telegram. Defendant said he was fully entitled to revoke the power of attorney given to the plaintiff, and that such revocation did not damage the latter. Plaintiff had done no work for him for which he had not been fully remunerated; and defendant submitted that the claim should be dismissed with costs.

It appeared that, since instituting the suit, the plaintiff had filed his petition in the Insolvency Court. On the last occasion the case was called on, the plaintiff did not appear; and on the motion of Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown for the defendant, the Official Assignee was directed to appear before the court yesterday, and state whether he would continue the suit and give security for the defendant's costs. The case was again called on yesterday when the defendant appeared; but as there was no appearance for the plaintiff; the suit was dismissed with costs.

MADRAS.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE KOLAR GOLD MINES.—On Saturday night a serious accident occured in the Mysore Mine at Kolar. Three Native Miners were breaking out a stone in the mine; one of them unwittingly struck an exploded dynamite cartridge left in a drill. This cartridge must have been left from a previous blasting, and was probably a miss-fire. The consequences were most disastrous, the three men being seriously injured, one it is feared fatally, as he experienced dreadful injuries to his right leg and left arm. The poor fellows were promptly attended to, Dr O'Donnell, the Company's Surgeon being on the spot within a few minutes of the sad occurrence, and the European miners giving every Assistance.—*Bangalore Spectators.*

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS HELD ON A SUNDAY SET ASIDE BY THE HIGH COURT.—In an appeal preferred to the High Court against the decree of the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Kumbaconum, in a suit brought by one Swami Aiyar to recover money due on a bond of hypothecation, the High Court directed the Subordinate Judge (Mr. Ganapathy Aiyar) to try certain issues and submit his finding for the final orders of the Appelate Court. After the return of the Subordinate Judge's finding, the appeal came on for hearing before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kernan, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brandt who, after hearing Mr. Desikacharriar, Vakil for the appellant, and of Mr. Bahuji Rao, Vakil for the respondent, observed that the Subordinate Judge tried a case on a Sunday. A general order of the Court dated 26th April 1887 clearly directed that no cases shall be heard and no judicial act be formaly considered as done on a Sunday, was alleged that some of the plaintiff's witnesses had it gone away. The Court, for the above reasons, considered it desirable that the case should be re-heard by the Sub-Judge and accordingly directed the Judge to re-try the issues framed. The evidence already recorded to be treated as evidence under this order, and the parties to be at liberty to adduce further evidence if necessary.—*Mail.*

THE BANGALORE MUNICIPAL OFFICE.—The *Bangalore Spectator* learns that Mr W R James, the new Assessor and Manager, has introduced various improvements in the working of the office. The old stereo-typed system of dealing with official correspondence and petitions of a miscellaneous character has given place to a better mode of working, similar to the one in vogue in the Assistant Resident's office whereby each subject is dealt with as a seperate point and the papers connected with one not allowed to interfere with those of others. This mode of recording papers renders the working very easy and convenient, and even after the lapse of years, there will be no difficulty whatever to take up the papers on any given subject. There is no chance of the correspondence getting lost or mislaid, as the different sheets are knotted together and are kept open in a board fastened neatly with tape. This again renders the turning over the sheets quite easy and the ancient system of keeping the records folded up is done away altogether. Mr James is himself a very systematic officer, and we do not doubt that the President will find the work easier for him to dispose of now than formerly.

DISGRACEFUL STATE OF THE MARKET.—At a meeting of the Madras Municipality on Monday Mr. Parr said that he had been over and over again spoken to by people regarding the disgraceful condition of the General Market. The people who kept stalls paid rent for those stalls, and they wanted to know if the Municipality could not keep the stalls in good order. The new market would not come into existence for at last another two years, but meantime, something must be done to the present market. A gentleman who had purchased mutton from the market, through his servant, the other day, had to return it, because it was covered over with chunam that had fallen upon the meat from the ceiling of the stall. The Commissioners should not allow a public building to go in that way to rack and ruin.—The President explained that he had called the Jubilee Committee, and it was decided that steps should be taken to ascertain if they could dispose of the present market for, say, Rs. 40,000, or Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 or even Rs. 70,000, and, if so, a new market would be feasible, otherwise the matter would lie over.—Mr. Jones said that thorough repair would cost Rs. 5,000 or so.—*Times.*

ARREST OF THE PROPERTY BELONGING TO CALL AMMEN COVIL.—On Monday noon, all the property belonging to the temple of Calli Ammen Covil, situated in Tumboo Chetty Street, Black Town, composed chiefly of life size wooden horses, elephants, lions, &c., all which property used annually in decorating the huge car of the deity which dragged in procession through the Streets, was arrested by a warrant of the High Court for Rs. 2,500, and removed to Messrs. Beaumont and Co.'s Auction rooms. It appears that the late keeper of the temple was indebted in the sum of Rs. 2,500. The Church property was asked to be delivered over to the present keeper but he refused and said that it was made by him and belonged to him. Hence the execution of the decree and arrest of the property.—*Ibid.*

QUESTIONABLE ECONOMY.—To avoid wastage in paper, Government has, at the suggestion of the Superintendent of Stationary, directed heads of Departments that all writing paper used for manuscript forms, shall in future be indented for in double foolscap size.—*Ibid.*

THE records of last year's inland and foreign emigration show that we need not look in this direction for much help in relieving the overcrowded districts of Northern India of their surplus population. Doubtless labourers are leaving Bengal and Behar in increasing numbers for the Assam tea gardens; but last year the total number of emigrants thither amounted to only 18,000. On the other hand, emigration to the various British Colonies has fallen greatly of late years. Last season only four Colonies indented for labour, and requisitions were received for only 7,010 labourers against over 18,000 in 1884-85. In Jamaica Government-directed immigration has been suspended, and in Natal and St. Lucia, the sugar industry, in which the coolies were chiefly employed, is so depressed that it may be necessary to send some of the labourers back to India. Taking inland and foreign emigration together, we can hardly expect a larger annual exodus than, say, 20,000 from Bengal and Behar and 5,000 from the N.-W. P. and Oudh, but this is barely one-sixteenth of the net increase which took place last year in the population of the North-West Provinces and Oudh alone.

NATIVE TRIBES ON THE BURMESE FRONTIER.

A RECENT issue of the *Pekin Gazette*, has the following:—

The Governor-General of the Yu Kusi Province asks permission to confer the appointment of native administrators on a number of Lolo chieftains, within the jurisdiction of the Shun Ning Prefecture, who have tendered their submission to the Imperial rule. Yunnan, the Governor-General remarks, occupies a remote position in the south-west corner of the Empire, and is conterminous with Burma, Annam, and the Laos country. During successive ages the frontier country has formed a screen of defence to China and has been governed by native administrators, between whose rule that of the Chinese a line of distinction has always been maintained. Though this custom has been followed for several centuries, it has been the cause of nearly all the frontier troubles, and has given rise to continual disputes for territory among the tribes in which the weak have always been made the prey of the stronger. Some time ago, Chang Pingch-uan, the chief of Lohei-shan (the Black Hills of the Lolos) seized upon thirty hamlets within the jurisdiction of the native Magistrate of Meng-meng, and as the Memorialist happened to be absent at the time on a military expedition beyond the frontier, the late governor was left to deal with him. Memorialist is informed that the tract of country known as Lo-hei-shan stretches over 1,000 *li* in length, being conterminous on its outer side with Hu-lu-shan and other places in the north of Burma and lying in its inner position interlaced between the independent sub-Prefectures of Mien Ning, Wei Yuan and Sau Mao. It is covered with dense jungle, and is the seat of deadly malaria. The portion of it that was occupied by Chang Ping-chuan is called Shang-hsia-liu-shan and is over 700 *li* in length, the part of it known as Hsia-hsia was lorded over by Shih Ch'ao-feng and other chieftains. It was decided to adopt the principle of ruling barbarians, and steps were taken for securing the submission of Shih Ch'ao-feng and his party and preventing them from falling under the influence of Chang Ping-chuan. The result is that all the chiefs of Hsia-hsia have now tendered their submission and have entered into an agreement to pay the land tax. Such is the report Memorialist has received from his provincial executive, and on it he begs to make the following observations: Lo-hei-shan is a remote and barren district which was formerly under the jurisdiction of Meng and Meng-lien, since the rebellion of the Lolo chieftains they have been engaged in constant and bloody struggles amongst themselves, and it has been impossible to introduce firm principles of law and order. The conduct of the Hsia-hsia chieftains is now embracing civilization, furnishes a striking contrast to the long course of wickedness pursued by Chang Ping-chuan. The latter was killed by lightning in September last, but his son has followed in the footsteps of his father and made repeated raids upon the country under the jurisdiction of the native administration of Meng Meng causing ruin to thousands of homes along the frontier. Unless active measures are taken for his extermination, the evil will spread daily and may result in his making an alliance with Burma and Annam and raising a powerful opposition to give us trouble. It is just now the middle of summer, and the malaria being at its height it is impossible to entered upon military operations, but as soon as autumn arrives a large force, properly commanded, and supported by native troops under the chiefs who have already submitted, will be sent to deal with the insurgents. In conclusion, the Memorialist appends the various ranks which he wishes to be conferred upon the Lolo chieftains in their new position as native administrators. Autograph Rescript: We command that it be as requested. Let the board concerned take note.

COSTLY CASKETS.

A REPORTER ran across a curious item the other day which, says the *Boston Herald* (U. S.), while it may read like an Arabian Nights' tale, is known to be true in every respect by a dozen people within a short distance of Boston. A gentleman, whose word is to be implicitly relied upon and whose statements have subsequently been confirmed by other investigations, said to the writer: "I'll tell you something worth printing in the *Herald*, but you must not use names nor mention localities, as the entire matter is being kept a great secret. A year ago last April a firm of manufacturing undertakers in this vicinity were given the most extraordinary commission which they had ever received. They were told to make two mahogany caskets of a particular design, to be above the usual size, and in many parts fully six inches in thickness. They were cautioned not to say a word to any one about what they were doing, as their customer dreaded publicity in the matter. The caskets were made as ordered. It required 700 dols. worth of mahogany to complete them, as only the best wood and planks wide enough to make each side consist of one piece would answer. When they were ready to be shipped from the factory a photograph was taken, and an inkling of the affair got out in this way. I know that reporters of almost every Boston paper tried to get a look at them or learn for whom they had been made, but without avail. They were taken from the factory in two two-horse waggons, each one making a heavy load for a pair of horses to draw. Outside cases of the same material were also provided at great expense. The owner of the caskets had them taken to his estates, and placed in a building which he had erected on purpose to receive them. In that building two of the best woodcarvers to be obtained have worked on these caskets steadily for the past 14 months, and they have nowhere near finished the first one. They were carving into the mahogany the most wonderful and intricate designs which you could imagine, all from sketches furnished by eminent artists. There is a spider in the centre of a web, so delicate that one's breath would almost seem to move it; skulls, from which life-like serpents are crawling; owls, hour-glasses, and a hundred other things with symbolic meanings. At the rate the carvers are progressing it will take several years to finish their work, and when it is done it will be the most marvellous thing of the kind in the world, I'll venture to say. I should think 10,000dols. would be a low figure for both caskets. The insides will contain silken hammocks in which the bodies will lie, and many other strange and unique embelishments. The gentleman who is having the caskets made has purchased an entire knoll in one of the most beautiful of our cemeteries, and, it is said, will expend 125,000 dols. upon the tomb in which they are ultimately to be placed." And who is this eccentric individual?" queried the reporter. "He is a gentleman connected with the medical profession, having an office in Boston. His wife, who takes, if possible, more interest in the caskets than himself, is said to be the grand-daughter of a baron, and is reputed very rich in her own right. Their residence is in one of the towns reached from the northern depots. Now that is all you are to know. Print what I have disclosed, if you like, but for goodness sake don't say who told you."

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Return [illegible] to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following [illegible] of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 20th August:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	38 87

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

RESIDENTS and Visitors at Poona can now avail themselves of our Branch at No. 19, East Street ; all articles at Bombay Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board, for 2 or 3 Gentlemen, can be had with a Private Family, at 103, Frere Road, Fort, 4th floor.

LAWN-TENNIS BATS, Rs. 4-8 V. P. P. Equal to Best English. Great demand. DRUMMOND and Co., Bangalore.

RESIDENCE in the Fort REQUIRED for 3 or 4 Gentlemen, and if Possible a Roomy Office in the same Building. Apply to "A. F.," care of this paper.

BOARD and LODGING, for two Gentlemen in the Fort. Locality healthy. Also an Airy Bedroom without Board if desired. Apply to "B. S.," care of this paper.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes to BOARD with a private family, or to join a Batchelor's Chumery. Board not to exceed Rs. 70 a month. Apply to "A. C.," care of this paper.

THE EUROPEAN and EURASIAN SCHOOL situated at No. 12, Khetwady, and conducted by the late Mrs. E. THOMAS, will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, the 5th inst , by the Misses THOMAS.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co., Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

LOST—One CURRENCY NOTE of Rs. 500, No. 84879, M-38, and other small Notes amounting to Rs. 120. Any one returning the same to ISAAC SHALLOM CHEDIA, Belassis Road, Byculla, will be rewarded.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION of another Upper Storey BUNGALOW, at Parel, No. 225, Bhoiwada Street, behind Government House back gate, 5 large Bed Rooms, Drawing, Dining and Dressing Rooms and Stables, &c. Rent Rs. 60 per month free of taxes.—Apply "H. B. GUZDER," *Akhbari Soudagor*, Bazar Gate, Fort.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine street.

FUSEE VESTAS.—The latest Novelty in Smokers' Requisites.—Cheap, Elegant and Harmless. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. REDUCED TERMS for Cold Season.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, Tea and Coffee, Wines and Spirits.

DIAMOND BROOCHES, Bracelets, Necklets, Lockets, Studs, Pins, &c., &c., at S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

CAPRI BIANCO, an exquisite Wine Medoc ; SURTIN, a superior and full-bodied Wine, at Rs. 1 per bottle.—P. CASSANELLO and Co.

NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road, Furniture Warehouse. First Class Furniture TO LET ON HIRE at reasonable monthly rent

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, of Best Coventry Make, latest Designs and Improvements, good, strong and durable.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY.—Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £519,974-10-10 Stg.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repairing and Bronzing Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, from Middle of November, close to the Sea, on Breach Candy, for 12 or 18 months. Rent 350 and taxes. Apply to "A.B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

25 PER CENT. (4 as. off the Rupee) DISCOUNT for CASH off Marked Prices. Bargains in remnants—Shoes, Corsets, etc.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

CHEAP SUITS ! CHEAP SUITS ! !—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 Tunes and packing case complete, Rs. 40.—L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

LADIES' and GENT.'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wigmakers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals :—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address : The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIMEPIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of Household utility and the Best of any such articles. Will go 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8 ; postage, anna 1.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas ; Postage, 1 annas.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year ; postage, Rs. 3.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5 postage, 4 annas.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-8 ; Postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS ; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6 ; postage, 6 annas

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8 ; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8 ; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free ; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5 ; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year ; including postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TOBACCO.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned

Ex. s. s. "Domenico Balduino.

427 bales tobacco.
In lots to suit purchasers.
The Custom duty and landing and other charges shall have to be paid by the purchasers.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 3rd September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway stables, the valuable and handsome French-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman, the same comprises glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated cruet stand, spoons and forks, table cutlery and French-polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, drawing room, pier, side, oval, dressing, washhand, and writing tables, marble topped table and teapoys, conversation and sofa couches, drawing room, easy, low, folding, arm and without arm and light chairs, sideboard, whatnot, hat and gown stands, double and single cots complete, wardrobe, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing glass, table and hanging lamps, pictures, table ornaments and flower vases, hand organ, carpets, bath and dispense furniture, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 5 inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
8 cases prints
5 " white mulls.
5 " white stripes.
1 camera, 12 by 10 (portable bellow), and 1 lense by J. Lancaster and Sons, dark room chemicals, plates, &c.
3 cases Napoleon Price and Co.'s real old Brown Windsor soap (3 cake in a paper box).
3 cases 90 doz Sodawater Tumblers.

Ex s. s. Eden Hall.

50 Boxes 56 lbs. each Empire Yellow bar soap on account and at the risk of the late Abba Hajee Fuckeer Mahomed.

B C (101—1 case 20 Pieces black and Blue H.L. Pilots
H 1336 " 20 " " 634½ yds.
B (102—1 " 20 " " 624

On account and at the risk of Aga Meerza Ally Nucky and Aga Hyderally.

1-350 bore single rook rifle with cleaning rod and 30 cartridges in wooden case.

On account of the concerned.

165 boxes cigars.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand brougham.
1 office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY BAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of N. Futehally, Esq.,

Firstly.—All that piece of leasehold land belonging to the Port Trustees, containing by admeasurement 1,325 square yards, together with the newly erected buildings standing thereon, lately in the occupation of the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, situate on the north side of Calicut Street at Mody Bay in the Island of Bombay, and registered under Collector's No. 1480.

Secondly.—All the residue of the term devised by an indenture of lease, dated the 1st day of December 1882, of all that piece of leasehold ground, together with the warehouse and buildings standing thereon, situate on the north side of Calicut Street aforesaid, and formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Sigg Sulzer and Co., the said premises being leased for a term of 10 years, commencing from the said 1st day of December 1882, at a monthly rental of Rs. 75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, solicitors, Rampart Row, Fort.

VALUABLE GARDEN FOR SALE.

A ready-made garden, consisting of nearly 300 tubs and pots, the property of Surgeon-Major ANDERSON, changing his residence, will be sold by Public Auction (unless a private offer is accepted), at No. 8, Clare Road, Byculla, on THURSDAY, the 8th September, at 4 p.m.

The collection consists of the following varieties and classes of plants :—

Crotons of kinds, roses of kinds, geraniums, double and scented, hibiscus of sorts, anthuriums, cycads, eucharis, aralias of kinds, ferns of kinds, polypodiums and lycopodiums, dracantas, lilies and amaryllis, peeveas, stephanotis, sweet briars, poincettias new and double, perennial phlox, grevillia robustas, phyllanthus (white and red), jatropha, ixora of kinds, honeysuckles, coleuses, begonias of kinds, marantas, draccenas, malphigias, banisteria, scalyphas of kinds, brunsfelsia, magnolia, patcholi several plants, Bittonias, pipperonia, clerodendrons, double jessamins (mogra), beautiful creepers, cissus, erathanthemums, pergularias, caladiums, alocasias, gaudeulias, antigonons, cupressus, dalbergias, hydrangeas, chrysanthemums, barleria, bignonias, 3 or 4 kinds, brugmansia, grandifloras, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the garden will be on view 4 days before sale.

An offer for a lump sum for the whole will be favourably entertained by the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at their Rooms (first floor) the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furnitures, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, superior table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, a large size aviary with birds, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, Sept. 2, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 3rd instat, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 18, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood plain household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome silver mounted cornet, flute in case, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a handsome English built waggonette with removable back seat, photographic camera and a quantity of photographic kit of sorts, set of English single harness &c. &c., the property of Deputy Surgeon-General L S BRUCET, and another gentleman gone to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hajee Vulli Hajee Khumesa the following good :—

H V H K & C 26 36 –2 cases containing knives, silver gilt albert chains, spring rings, metal watches, spoons of sorts, hair brushes, tailor's buttons, plated swan bill hooks 6 cord black and gold ticket machine thread and needles &c.

On account of the concerned.

4 cases Indian tea.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Kathyawar cow and calf.
1 do. cow in calf.
1 handsome strong dog-cart with pony and harness.
1 do. well bred, bay Arab, powerful and quiet in harness or saddle, about 8 years old, 14-3 high.
1 second hand strong mail phaeton, convertible into a waggonette.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, above Messrs. Kemp and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome walnut frame boudoir piano by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong victoria in very good order, a handsome bay Pegu pony, quiet and strong, set of plated mounted single harness, &c. &c., the property of Alfred Pell, Esq.

Catalogues published and the property is now on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Clare Road, Byculla, nearly opposite the G. I. P. Railway Byculla Station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that messuage, bungalow, or dwelling house, called or known by the name of "Huntley Lodge" and sub-district of Clare Road, Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (12993 square yards, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Foras Land Assessment under Nos. 1 and 2, and by the Collector of House Assessment under Nos. [illegible] and Fitzgerald, and bounded on the west by the property named "Kay's Hall," and towards the north by the proposed New Cross Road, from Frere to Ripon Road, and towards the south by the Public Road or Clare Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of "Masonic Lodges."

Catalogues of the particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property, can be had from the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 cavalry saddle and equipment complete, by "Sowter, London, in perfect condition, cost £17 when bought. Can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Sept. 2, 1887

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unaltered at 101⅛, French Rentes in Paris at 108½, but the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ dearer at 102 and 4 per cent. Rupee Paper ¼ higher at £70½. In Indian Exchange Bank shares a decline of £1 to £48 for Hongkong and Shanghai is the only movement reported.

The one item altered in the General Produce markets is Coffee, in which Reuter reports an advance of 1s. per cwt.

COTTON although quiet, continues to show a very steady front. The sales yesterday were again 8,000 bales including 1,000 Surats, and spot prices were unchanged, but Americans to arrive were 1-64d. dearer from September-October delivery onwards. In New York ready Mid-Upland remains at 10 cents, but December delivery is advanced 6 points to 9-24 cents per lb.

The Mills here continue very steady buyers and have taken to-day 300 bales Akola at Rs. 185, 750 bales Julgaum at Rs. 170 to Rs. 181, 300 bales Dhulia at Rs. 159 to Rs. 165 and 150 bales Compta at Rs. 162 per candy. For export there is no ready inquiry whatever, but New Crop Bengals are asked for at Rs. 142 to Rs. 143 for Good. No business has resulted however, as the dealers owing to the character of the up-country reports are more inclined to buy than sell.

WHEAT meets very little demand for shipment, and the only business we have heard of to-day consists of settlements of previous contracts between Europeans as sellers, and native dealers as buyers. Ek Dhani in this way has been done at Rs. 3-15 to Rs. 3-15-6 for 91 and Rs. 3-14 to Rs. 3-14-6 for 85 per cent. Soft White. There have been sellers at the same time at one anna per cwt. less.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	366	bales.
Wheat	8,361	cwts.
Linseed	2,533	"
Rapeseed	549	"
Gingelly	833	"
Poppyseed	51	"
Groundnuts	1,155	"

FREIGHTS are lower in the matter of rate, but there has been more business doing to-day partly no doubt owing to the decline. The s. s. Clan Graham is said to have booked the balance of her cargo for Marseilles at 15s. 6d. and the Britannia has engaged about 2,700 tons on the same terms. The s. s. Nedjed has been chartered for two Mediterranean or two Continental ports at 16s. 3d.

EXCHANGE.—At the weekly biddings for Council Drafts in London yesterday Rs. 15,30,000 in Bills were taken up at 1s. 5¼d. and Rs. 4,60,000 in Wire Transfers at 1s. 5 3-16d., a decline of 1-16d. on the previous week's rates, and by no means a result on which an advance here would under ordinary circumstances have been expected. After the late decline however a tendency to at least partial recovery is by no means unnatural, and we have practically advanced 1-16d. during the day, Banks being sellers up to the end of the year at current rates, while they name 1s. 5 15-32d. for 3 months' Credits late delivery. Ready quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand.. 1s. 5¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ..... 1s. 5 7-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight .. 1s. 5 5-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 5 13-32 to 7-16d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight 1·84	"

For Bar Silver Reuter advances his quotation to 44 13-16d. per oz. equivalent to 1s. 5 3-16d. per rupee. The position of Silver in the Mint, as shown by the official statement published in to-day's *Government Gazette*, is as follows :—

	Rs.
Value of silver in the Mint on 24th August 1887	55,22,949
Silver received during the week	4,58,196
	59,81,145
New coin paid during the week.....	12,00,008
	47,81,137
Silver belonging to private individuals	15,65,958
	63,47,095
Last week	63,13,547

The weekly Return of the Bank of Bengal published in Calcutta to-day shows an increase of Rs. 22,65,069 in the Cash Balances.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firmer again at Rs. 98⅝ or Fours and Rs. 102½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are steady, but without important fluctuation. Mills in some few cases are Rs. 5 lower, but as a general rule they are pretty firm. Bapty Brothers Flour Mill shares are nominal at Rs. 75, a call of Rs. 20 per share having been notified to the shareholders.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

[illegible] the Bombay General Post Office.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

WE would remind Owners of BILLIARD TABLES that the Monsoon is the best time to lay in their new Stock of Ivory Balls, and that we can supply all orders for the same at once.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co, Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

DE VANGEL—MILLER—August 27, at London, Monsieur Fernand de Vangel, of St Gr de Favieres, Loire, France, to Clara, eldest daughter of J Lowther-Metherall, Calcutta, and widow of the late Charles Miller, Esq, Chief Magistrate of the same city.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DUNCAN—September 1, at Bombay, Thomas Duncan, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, at 6 p.m. Funeral will leave the General Hospital at 4 p.m. this day, and arrive at Sewree Cemetry at 5 p.m. Friends please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAYLAY—August 24, at Mount Abu, the wife of Lieut-Col C A Baylay, Political Agent, Kotah, of a daughter.
CLIFFORD—August 24, at Delhi, the wife of Mr S Clifford, District Judge, Delhi, of a son.
GOUDIE—August 28, at St. Thomas' Mount, the wife of the Rev William Goudie, of a son.
TAYLOR—August 26, at Amraoti Camp, Berar, the wife of Mr G Falconer Taylor, Forest Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DEASE—August 13, at Bareilly, of cholera, Mr R P Deasse, Executive Engineer.
PEARS—August 23, at Neemuch, Arthur, the infant son of Captain T C Pears, B S C.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1887.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention in another column to a subject of great local interest, though in publishing his communication we are by no means disposed to endorse the view that he takes of it. The question whether the mill industry of Bombay is overdone is of course one which may at any time be advantageously discussed, and from many points of view. Our correspondent's letter conveys an invitation to say over again much that has been said often enough in these columns on the vexed question of commission on outturn *versus* commission on profits. That invitation we see no advantage in accepting. There is much to be said on both sides, but not much that is new, and we may well leave the investing public, who ought by this time to be well informed on the merits and the demerits of both methods, to decide between them. Nor are we disposed to follow him in his condemnation of the practice of subscribing capital in a friendly way just to oblige a neighbour or a caste fellow who wants to become a mill agent. If there are capitalists who like to part with their money on the principle that companies ought to be provided for agents and not agents for companies, they are free to do so. It is not businesslike, but some people think they can afford to combine business and friendship, and so long as they are content to do so who can complain ? It should suffice to put on record, as he does, the fact that now and again the capitalist is tempted to put his money into a concern which is likely to be worked for another bonefit than that of the shareholders's. He utters his word to the wise ; we readily print it, and they will as readily take note of it. The most substantial part of his warning is that contained in his general proposition that Bombay is going ahead a great deal too fast in building mills. He hears of seven or eight new mills that are in contemplation, and of half a dozen others that will be at work before the year is out, and he asks whether the addition of twenty-five per cent. to the productive power of the Bombay Mill Industry will not glut the markets, bring down prices, and throw us back into the unsatisfactory state of things that prevailed three years ago. He will not allow the remunerative working of the mills since the "lean year" of the Franco-Chinese war to stand in the way of his argument. We are doing fairly well just now, he admits, but our luck is exceptional, and may any day depart from us, as it surely will if new enterprises are launched for which there is no room, and which no one wants except a few agents hungering after their quarter annas. As it is he sees in the share list daily confirmation of his contention that the thing is being overdone. The market rate of the newer mill shares he finds—though we do not all of us so read the list—at a discount ranging between ten per cent. and par, and even there prices are kept up not because of the good earnings of the past year or two, but because money is cheap. Let the public wait until the value of money rises, and they will then see how the value of mill shares will fall.

We hope that the Bombay share list tomorrow will not bear witness to the rashness we have committed in giving currency to these gloomy views. Our correspondent evidently feels strongly, and it seems right that his ideas concerning the situation should be placed before the public. But it is necessary, in publishing, them, to call attention to the fact that they are not novel, that they have been often stated before, and that they are in awkward disagreement with much that the history of the mill industry in Bombay has taught us. At every stage in the development of the trade the warning has been given that we were going too far and too fast, and yet the production has not overstepped the demand. There are no local stocks worth speaking of, and the latest accounts from China, although they speak of a slight slackening in the market, report stocks in hand equal only to about a fortnight's consumption. And this is no merely isolated indication of briskness in the trade with the Farther East. The Millowners' Association at the beginning of the year reported that China and Japan had in 1886 been better customers than in any previous year, the shipments to the two [illegible] double those of four years previously. When our correspondent says that "we have only India and China" to look to to take our produce he speaks like a veritable Alexander, longing for other worlds to conquer. We should have thought that the field was large enough to overpass the dreams of any mill owner's ambition. China ten years ago took twenty-eight thousand bales of Bombay yarn, and Japan 142 bales. Last year our exports were to China 199,407 bales and to Japan 20,543. Thus far we have done little more than touch the fringe of the great market which China, with its 350 millions of inhabitants, offers us. But the area accessible to Indian goods is year by year enlarging, and we can see nothing in the great scheme which Count Mitkiewicz and the American financiers have floated which can arrest the process. In so far as this much discussed project opens up the country by means of railways and develops its resources it will help rather than hinder a trade which up to the present is restricted mainly to the coast provinces. Railway extension in India has given the Bombay mills an up-country market which fully compensates for the custom which has been taken from them by the twenty or more mofussil mills which have been established in the Presidency, and as soon as the American syndicate begin to lay railways to the interior of China they will give us good reason for adding a mill or two to, whatever number may then be in profitable working in Bombay. The Americans will not, at all events, compete with us in yarns. Their labour is too dear, their machinery costs then fifty per cent more than ours does, and they have not the accessibility to the market that the Indian mills enjoy—an accessibility which healthy competition between the steamship companies running to China will assure to us for a long time to come. In India itself the market is an expanding one. The up-country mills, of course, compete against Bombay products in their own districts, and generally with success. They have the raw material as well as their customers at their own doors, and the local trade is practically in their own hands. But the two great lines of railway now in course of construction will bring new districts within our reach, and new demands will be made upon our producing power. English competition in yarn spinning is year by year becoming less influential both in the local and in the China markets. Indian yarn is steadily displacing Lancashire produce on all hands and complaints have been heard in Lancashire on that subject far more doleful than those to which our correspondent gives utterance in his survey of the prospects of the Bombay industry. He will at all events admit that when he says we have only India and China to look to we have two markets in which we can compete on very favourable conditions, and in which the demand for Bombay products gives clear evidence of a rapid and continuous growth.

Our correspondent's conclusions are gloomy, but they are not more so than his premises. His estimate for instance of the value of local mill property differs in some material degree from that which the market has arrived at. More than twenty local mills have their shares at a premium, and recent declarations of dividends give equally clear signs of prosperity. Thus the Queen Company has paid Rs. 60 on the half year, the Manockjee Petit Rs. 60, the Jewraz Balloo Rs. 50 ; the Empress, Leopold, Connaught and James Greaves, 10 per cent. per annum ; the Sassoon Rs. 50 per share for the half year Despite fluctuations in the record, and the undoubted fact that three years ago many of the Bombay mills were working at a loss, it may be laid down as a general proposition that in no case has a mill, provided with efficient machinery and conducted on economical principles, failed to bring in on the average a fair return upon the capital invested in it. The history of Messrs. Greaves Cotton's mills, and of others that might be named, proves this. The Manockjee Petit Mills have for the last twenty-three years paid on the average little short of nine per cent., but here again is a concern which, by steady renewals of its machinery, has kept pace with the times. The Dhurumsee Mills, managed as they were on the opposite principle, showed precisely opposite results. They have now fallen into other hands and under another policy, and the shares in the new concern are already at a premium. When the worst has been said of the position and the prospects of the Bombay mill industry we are doing better than Lancashire, and yet new mills are being rapidly built on all hands there. A recent return from Oldham showed that out of 93 mills in that town only 27 made a profit, and yet the number of spindles that are being added to the producing power of Oldham is six times as great as that which would be added in Bombay if the new mills said to be in contemplation are erected. It is scarcely to oblige mill engineers and constructors that Lancashire spinners are thus renewing and increasing their plant. The fact is that all the world over the fittest must survive, and that it is not the new mills, or at all events the owners of mills with new machinery, who have to fear the result of additions to the productive capacity of such a place as Bombay. No doubt the prospect of increasing the number of local mills by twenty-five per cent must cause anxiety to some who have been long in the field. When no sufficient allowance has been made for depreciation and no care has been taken to renew machinery, the struggle for existence will be severe and can end in only one way. But those who have followed this improvident policy have done it with their eyes open, "eating their white bread first," and they will have themselves to thank if they are beaten. The life of a mill in Lancashire, as implied in the practice of setting aside five per cent per annum for depreciation, is twenty years, and on the basis of that estimate some of our local mills, in which this wholesome practice has been more honoured in the breach than in the observance, have not many years to run. We fail to see why a whole industry, which has to face a competition armed with the best and newest appliances that European skill can produce, should hold itself back to accommodate the few who are endeavouring with the machinery of 1867 to hold their own against that of 1887. Our correspondent, who is a practical man, and is in no sense behind the most enterprising of his neighbours, will surely not argue in favour of such a policy as that. If he does he is arguing against the tendencies of the times, which have a way of rudely disregarding those who try to resist them with old and wornout weapons. New mills means new machinery, and new machinery means coming abreast of the most energetic of our competitors. For that reason it is to be welcomed, even though the intrusion be detrimental to some who have lagged behind in the race.

DR. BUHLER contributes to the third number of the Vienna Oriental Journal a paper of great interest to students of the Jain religion and literature. When the attention of European scholars was first attracted to this sect, there was very general incredulity with regard to the claims to remote antiquity which it puts forward. Colebrooke, it is true, with his marvellous insight, was disposed to give full credit to the belief of the Jains themselves, that their founder Mahavira was a contemporary of Buddha. But Horace Hayman Wilson, in his essay on the religious sects of the Hindoos, boldly maintained that the Jains were only a division of the Buddhists, which grew out of the down-fall of Buddhism about the tenth century after Christ. The incredulity remains, though the grounds for it have recently been fast disappearing. Here in Bombay we know now that the buried library at Cambay contains Jain books, dating from the very period at which Wilson would put the foundation of the sect, and witnessing too a long succession of previous teachers and writers. But the Jains themselves say that their sacred books were reduced to writing only in the fifth century after Christ, and it need not surprise us if a writer like M. Barth hesitates to admit that there is any evidence of the existence of the sect previous to that date. This is what Buhler has now supplied by what is not the least brilliant of a series of brilliant discoveries made by that scholar. In 1871-2 Sir A. Cunningham, Director-General of the Archæological Survey, found at Mathara certain statues, which, from their external characteristics, he maintained must be taken to be Jain, and not Buddhist relics. The inscriptions bore early dates of the Era of the Indo-Scythian Kings, who ruled in Upper India about the beginning of our Era. The statues therefore belong to the first or second century. Sir A. Cunningham published the inscriptions, but they have remained until now undeciphered. This is not the fault either of the stone masons of the first century, or of the scholars of this. The errors, as Buhler tells us, are those of the draughtsman. That Buhler has been able to read the inscriptions now is due to the fact that Sir A. Cunningham has forwarded to him mechanical rubbings of the stone, secured from the wreck of the steamer in which the whole of Cunningham's collection went down. The result is that these inscriptions are found to contain clearly legible references to schools and sections of the Jain community, which agree with the genealogies enshrined in the Kaepasutra. The supposition that these genealogies are forgeries falls to the ground ; and the historical enquirer has found a firm footing half way across the dark gap of ten centuries, which stretches between the time at which the Jain Sacred books were written in their present form, and the beginnings of the tradition which these books give. While congratulating Dr. Buhler very heartily on so important a contribution to history, we would fain press home on the Government of India the illustration it affords of the soundness of some recent criticism on the method on which its Archæological Survey has from the first been conducted. If mechanical rubbings of these inscriptions had been sent to Dr. Buhler at the time, the present discovery would have been made fifteen years ago. That they have been sent now is due to the accident that these particular rubbings have been secured from a wreck which has taken all the others to the bottom of the sea. Dr. Bhandarkar made a complaint on this matter to the Public Service Commission which is thoroughly reasonable. The Archæological Department ought not to be allowed to hoard up documents of this kind for a fate such as has befallen Sir A. Cunningham's collection. Nothing would be easier than to duplicate these mechanical impressions, and to forward copies to all scholars on the Government of India list, besides offering them for sale to the public. Something is due doubtless to the susceptibilities of the discoverer, but if he cannot read an inscription himself, why should he not give others the chance ?

OUR London correspondent yesterday telegraphed to us the purport of an interesting

TELEGRAMS.

THE MADRAS SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 1.

Mrs. Morgan had completed her description of her relations with the defendant when the Court rose last night. To-day the case was resumed. Mrs. Morgan was re-called and said that on her return from England her husband met her at Calicut. Soon after her return, she wrote to Ross, who replied, sending her his photo. Further correspondence followed. She had destroyed the letters, as they were love letter. She was then living on pleasant terms with her husband at Ooty, but he afterwards found fault with her for going about, leaving him alone when he was ill. He also charged her with extravagance and bad temper. She then wrote to Ross about her suspicions that a letter was posted by her sister-in-law, Ellen Morgan. Her husband continued on bad terms with her till the 12th of April, when he left Ooty for Calicut.

Mrs. Morgan's ayah was the next witness. She spoke to having seen Ross and Mrs. Morgan together several times and who had also peeped through the shutters and seen them kissing. They were in a spare room with the door bolted for a long time one day.

THE STANDARD MEASURE FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

A letter from the Home Department has been addressed to the Local Governments and Administrations regarding representations from the various Chambers of Commerce, with a request that the English Standard Yards may be declared by law the Standard measure of length for British India. The letter states that the Bengal and Rangoon Chambers base their request on the grounds that it is anomalous, and have no legal standard of length, and causes difficulties in working piece-goods trade. The Karachi Chamber's petition is somewhat similar. Bombay and Madras urge, that, under the existing law, marking false lengths is not punishable. In order to support a prosecution under the Indian Penal Code an essential point is to prove the intention of the seller in using the measure and without a Standard measurement this was extremely difficult. Various Acts had been passed for different presidencies, directing that Magistrates shall keep Standards of such measures as are used in the district; but there is no provision as to how these Standards are to be fixed or their correctness guaranteed. An attempt was made in 1870, to adopt the French metre as the Standard for measures of length, but the act was disallowed by the Secretary of State.

It appears to the Government of India, that, as stated by the Bombay Chambers, the English yard, with sub-divisions of feet and inches, is now so generally known as to form by far the most convenient length for general adoption; but the Bombay and Madras Chambers go further and urge that varying lengths of yard or gaz is used in different markets. This has led to false marking on cotton goods of the number of yards contained in each piece.

The Governor-General in Council fears that the mere adoption of the uniform Standard length for all India would not meet this evil, as marking false length on a bale of goods is not punishable under the existing law. The same difficulty in England has led to the introduction of three Bills on the subject, now before the house of Commons. Before giving the subject any further consideration the Governor-General in Council desires that he be informed what are the Standard measures of length kept at Presidency towns; and in the event of it being decided to undertake the legislation His Excellency in Council is advised that provisions in regard to false trade descriptions contained in the English bill, to consolidate and amend the law relating to fraudulent marks on merchandise, ends which have been promoted by the Board of Trade, might with advantage be adopted as the opinions of the local governments; and administrations on this point, and on other points, are discussed in the letter

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT 1.

The Government of India have taken up the question of making the English Standard yard the standard measure of length in India. They think, it would be desirable to adopt this but fear it will not provide a remedy for the false marking English Cotton of goods. The local Governments have been called upon for an expression of opinion on the subject.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 1.

Advices from Kabul, dated August 23rd, show that the Amir is at his country residence in the Paghman Hills, and is perfectly well.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.

A Serious accident occurred on Wednesday, on the Rajputana Malwa Railway near Jeypore, two girders and the pier of the bridge subsided, and a Goods Train was precipitated into the river. Two guards and two pointsmen escaped, but a European driver and native fireman were killed.

The traffic is suspended till the bridge is repaired

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on 13th August last, arrived at Hongkong this morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester market has been quieter.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1
8¼ lbs. do.	6-0
40 s. Mule Twist	0-8¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ per cent.	73
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	44 13-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 1.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Direct, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes at "Aden" on noon (Saturday) third.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN LESLIE E. H. BROCK, and Captain William Wright, are borne on the rolls of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps as supernumeraries.

EXTENSION of leave has been granted to Major F. W. Joseph, S.C., for six months and to Lieutenant C. M. Cartwright, S.C., for two months, in both cases on Medical certificate.

MAJOR L. A. T. MCCUDDEN, S.C., Army Commander, 2nd Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year.

MAJOR W. W. JAMES, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, has been appointed to be Assistant Inspector of Gymnasia in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Greame, 2nd York, Light Infantry.

MAJOR ALFRED LIONEL MCNAIR, S.C., has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel on the completion of twenty years' service.

GENERAL F. A. SOLLY-FLOOD, Brigadier-General Commanding the Division, has arrived at Poona. Colonel J. H. Drummond, who was officiating, has left for Satara to take command of his regiment at that station.

LIEUTENANT WALKER, R.A., is appointed Officiating Commandant, No. 4 Field Battery, at Bolarum. Lieutenant Leslie is appointed permanently to the Bengal Staff Corps, and is posted to the 2nd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, at Aurungabad; Major Garrett, Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, has received an extension of four months' sick furlough in Europe.

THE Government of India, it is reported have approved of the scheme of re-organizing the Engineer Branch of Sappers and Miners for field service, recently submitted by a Committee assembled at Roorkee. The scale and distribution of the Royal Engineer staff and companies of Sappers and Miners for field service has been laid down as follows:—For an Army Corps, 1 Commanding officer, holding the rank of Brigadier-General; 1 Brigade-Major; 1 Orderly Officer, and 1 Superintendent of Park and Train—all Royal Engineer Officers. For a Cavalry Division the allotment is 2 Field and Assistant Field Engineers; for an Infantry Division, 1 Officer Commanding, holding the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Adjutant, and 3 Field and Assistant Field Engineers, all Royal Engineer Officers. The Divisional corps is to consist of 2 companies of Sappers and Miners for each Infantry Division officered for Field Service by Company Commanders and 3 Company Officers each. A Commanding Officer of Sappers and Miners is held as not distinct from the Commanding Royal Engineer. The company, and not the detachment, is the Engineer and Sapper unit.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.—Pressure has increased rather rapidly in Central and North-Eastern India and is considerably above the normal in Burma, Bengal, Assam, and Behar. It has fallen in the Peninsula and Punjab, and pressure is nearly a tenth of an inch below the average on the Bombay Coast. The winds have fallen off considerably on the West Coast, and are below the average strength except at Kurrachee. Moderate winds are blowing at the head of the Bay, but are from the south-east instead of the south-west, and winds over the whole of the Northern India, although light, show strongly the easterly influence of the Bengal current. Rain has fallen as local showers in all districts except Sind Punjab and Behar where yesterday was apparently rainless. The conditions to-day are such as usually accompany partial break in the rains. Six stations only reported rainfalls exceeding one inch, and these were chiefly on the West Coast.

Aug. 31.—The barometer has risen slightly over the whole of India except the Punjab where a moderate fall has occurred. The distribution of pressure is hence practically unaltered. The winds are unchanged on the Bombay and Bengal Coasts, but are very light and unsteady in the Gangetic Plain and the Punjab. Temperature increased in Northern and Central India yesterday, and high temperatures were reported from the Indus Valley. The highest was 109° at Jacobabad. The air is also generally somewhat drier, but the skies are more or less thickly clouded except in Sind and North-West Punjab. The Bengal current gave some light local showers in Burma, Bengal, and the N.-W. Provinces. The Bombay current gave moderate rain to the Coast districts, and some parts of the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. Salem, Vizagapatam, Nagpur, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Goa, report two inches; Cochin, Sholapur, Purnea and Seoni, one inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered..	74	80	75	86	72	14	70	99
Aug. 31, Wednesday..	1	81	1	88	1	85	1	76
Sept. 1, Tuesday.....	0	28	0	28	0	38	.....	
Total..	76	89	78	2	74	37	72	75
Total corresponding date of last year...	85	17	91	97	87	18	90	90

THE following is a summary of the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending the 30th ult:—"Rain in all districts of the Presidency proper; more urgently required in several talukas of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country. Standing crops generally good, but slightly injured in parts of some districts. Rabi sowing commenced in parts of Nasik, Sholapur, Khandesh, and Bijapur. Cholera in parts of nineteen, cattle-disease in parts of fourteen, fever in parts of nine, and small-pox in parts of six districts."

MR. CORDERY, the Resident at Hyderabad, is expected to visit Berar—on a tour of inspection—at the end of November.

MR. CRAIG, M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer Amraoti, will officiate as Secretary to the Resident Hyderabad, in the P. W. D., pending the arrival of Mr. White, M.I.C.E., from British Burma.

BULDANA, though one of the most important stations in the Berars, is in outer darkness so far as telegraphic communication with the rest of the world is concerned. A correspondent writes to us:—"The late Colonel R. S. Thompson offered to erect a telephone, at his own cost, from Buldana to Mulkapur, a distance of 28 miles; but should it have been a paying concern, he would have expected Government to refund him the actual cost. The scheme, however, fell through. Mr. Obhard, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, should not rest easy till a telegraphic line connects this station with the outer world."

THE long pending question of the location of the Town Magistrate's Court, Madras, has again cropped up, and negotiations are on foot for its removal to the site at present occupied by the Ambulance branch of the Commissariat Department; these premises being altered and enlarged to suit the location of a Court; and the Ambulance Department moved into the premises at present occupied by the Town Police Court. Difficulties, it is said, lie in the way of this being done, as the Military Department are entirely opposed to the change.

MR. HEWETSON, the District Magistrate of Bangalore, has refused the application made the other day by Mr. Kearney, editor of the *Daily Post*, for a summons against the Editor of the *Bangalore Spectator* for defamation, which was alleged to have been contained in a poem published in the latter journal beginning "How doth the local Daily P."

IT will be remembered that, some time ago, the South Indian Railway authorities, at the instance of the Puducottah State, were requested to submit a trial survey and rough estimate for a line from Trichinopoly to Puducottah. The survey has now been completed, and estimates submitted to the Dewan Regent, who manage the affairs of the State during the minority of the Rajah. The line is about 31 miles long and is estimated to cost 10½ lakhs of Rupees, exclusive of land, telegraph and rolling stock, to work the line.

THE gross ignorance and easy gullibility of the lower class of Punjabis is exemplified by a conversation between two Sikh soldiers, who, returning from worshipping at the temple at Amritsar, were heard to say that, in consequence of the receipt of news of the advent of Maharajah Dhulip Singh at Kandahar with an army of a lakh of men, the "Sirkar" (Government) had placed their High Priest, Bydee Khem Singh, under Police restraint, as a precautionary measure—a bad return for the active loyalty and the good service of the "Khalsa!"

THE LATE SIR MAXWELL MELVILL.

"The work of such a judge lives, *after* him."—From Mr. Justice Farran's address to the Bar on the 5th August, 1887.

"His work lives after him," although all else,—
His tall and slender form, on which to gaze
A pleasure was; his truth-lit countenance;
His unassertive ways, which broke for once
The silence of a long official life
In a great maiden-speech; his genial soul,
Moving in social walks with alien minds
In sympathy; his personal influence;—all
May be forgot save by the circle small
Of his immediate friends and those he knew.
These transient traits, no doubt, may transient live
In the fond memory of few men, embalmed.
But his great mind, which from the High Court Bench
He carried to the Council Hall, for e'er
Has left its impress on us, by its wide,
Far-reaching breadth of view; its eagle-glance
Into the cloud-land of the Indian law;—
Its keen, instinctive insight into truth
Through mists of error and forms technical;
Its sense robust, its firm, puissant love
For justice, equity and god-like law.
Such sure memorials of immortal minds
Beyond contemporaneous age appeal
Through local annals of the law, and tell
To legal generations for all time,
How MELVILL was one of that lofty type
Of England's lawyer-minds, who by degrees
Have from its legal history evolved
Eternal principles by "judge-made law."
His judgments,—models of judicial art—
Calm, clear, concise, from strong expressions free,
With not a word too many or misthought,
Lay down the law in firm, incisive lines,
In language lucid as the morning-light,
And, like it too, as beautifully chaste.

Aug. 30. F. R. V.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE RAJPUTANA RAILWAY.

A SERIOUS accident is reported to have occurred on Wednesday evening, at about 7-30, between Jeypore and Ajmere, on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway line. Twenty-three miles west of Jeypore the Railway crosses the Bandi river by five spans of 40 ft. girders. Owing to some obstruction—the cause reported is cattle on the line—the No. 19 Up Goods got derailed at the bridge, and the engine with a portion of the train was precipitated into the river, which is deep at this point, owing to an irrigation weir just below. The driver and fireman are missing. Two of the girders and one of the piers are reported to be damaged.

This accident is likely to cause some delay to the passenger service.

OLD TOMBS AT AURANGABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AURANGABAD, AUG. 30.

MR. ROSE, Engineer of the British P. W. D., has succeeded in obtaining a translation of the Tiflis Armenian tombs in the confines of the city. The tombs bear date 1147 of the Armenian era, corresponding to A. D. 1698. Each tomb is of solid basalt, from 12 feet to 18 feet high. I regret to state that several tombs have been damaged—there are over forty of them—for want of an enclosure wall. A monument has been discovered by Mr. Rose in a field "to the memory of Lieutenant W. Home, late of the 17th Regt., M. N. I., A. D. 1809." Further, this P. W. D. Officer was instrumental in placing the European cemetery, A. D. 1815, in the city opposite *Beebi-moolk-bara*, into decent order; it was uncared for and barely discoverable, owing to the overgrown cactus (*Opuntia dillenii*).

There are, I find, several European tombs in the R. C. chapel, now collapsed, in the city uncared for and being desecrated. Some of the Europeans were officers in the Nizam's Army. I am sure the Officer Commanding the Military Cantonment will take steps to get these old tombs put into proper order.

ATHLETICS AT THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, AUG. 30.

THE 27th instant was a *gala* day with the Kumars of the Rajkumar College. The annual examination held by Mr. Whitworth had been concluded, and it was the last day of their monsoon term. The Kumars were anxious to see the sun set, for they had arranged to leave Rajkot that evening for their homes for a two months' vacation. This was the usual day for holding the annual Athletic Sports. The field was graced by the presence of ladies, Civil and Military officers, and other gentlemen. H. H. the Thakor Sahib of Gondal, an ex-student of this College, was heartily welcomed. Among those present were Colonel Macnaghten who has been the guest of the Principal of the College and who took a prominent part in arranging and starting the races.

The following is the list of sports and their winners:—

Long Jump—(1) Kumar Takhatsingji, of Katosan; (2) Kumar Shivsinghji, of Mundeti.
Hundred Yards—(1) Kumar Takhatsingji, of Katosan; (2) Kumar Shivsinghji, of Mundeti.
High Jump for Boys under 15—Kumar Shivsinghji, of Mundeti.
High Jump for Boys under 17—Kumar Ranjitsinghji, of Jamnagar.
High Jump—Kumar Takhatsinghji, of Katosan.
Hundred Yards for Boys under 17—Kumar Takhatsinghji, of Katosan.
Putting the Shot (14 lbs.)—Kumar Jetmal, of Dedan; 21 feet 6 inches.
Quarter Mile—Katosan, Mundeti, Bhawanishinghji, of Dhrangadhra.
Eighty Yards for Boys under 12—Kumar Bapu Sahib, of Kagal.
Indian Club Exercise—Jetmal, Ranjitsinghji, Kumar Akherajji, of Vala.
Hundred Yards for Boys under 15—Mundeti, Kumar Dattaji Rao.
Hurdle Race—Katosan, Jetmal.
Hundred Yards for Boys under 13—Bapu Sahib.
Strangers' Race (for all members of the Rajkot Gymkhana)—Lieutenant Betham.
Throwing Cricket Ball—Ranjitsinghji.
Do. for Boys under 17—Ranjitsinghji.
Throwing at Wicket, 22 yards—Gambhirsinghji, Ranjitsinghji.
Handicap Steeple-chase—Balubha of Gondal, Mundeti, Kolapore Maharaj.

The sports being over, Mrs. Whitworth, with the assistance of Colonel Hancock and Mr. Macnaghten, distributed the prizes to the successful Kumars. The Kumars were in the best of spirits, and as soon as the sports were over they rode away in carriages kept ready to take them to their homes, where they will have a happy time after their hard work.

IT is understood that a memorial is under preparation for submission to the Madras Government pointing out that employés of the State are frequently paid their salaries in Goanese rupees, for which they are subject to a discount of two annas per rupee, as native shroffs and others value this coin at only 14 annas, although it is understood that a Goanese rupee shall pass current in British territory under an Act of this Legislature, specially passed to obviate the loss now complained of.

THERE are already smothered indications of ill-feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans in the Punjab, of which there may be a possible outbreak in the coming Dusehra and Mohurrum festivals. "To be forewarned," remarks the Lahore paper, "is to be forearmed; and so appropriate preventive and suppressive arrangements will doubtless be made in time. The local authorities will therefore not have the excuse of sudden surprise and consequent unpreparedness on this occasion; and it is to be hoped that the Police will be more effective than they were last year, in maintaining public peace and order, that there may be no need for calling for the aid of the Military."

REGULATIONS have been formed by the Bombay Government, and have received the assent of the Supreme authority to place restrictions on the entry of pilgrims and other indigent persons into Aden, including the villages of Shaikh Othman, Imad and Iswah, the Island of Perim, and Little Aden. Arrangements will be made for the lodgment of pilgrims, and they cannot leave the place prescribed without the sanction of the Resident, except for the purpose of going directly on boardship. Any attempt to leave the prescribed place will be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A belief seems to prevail that there is an unlimited field in China for the produce of our Mill industry, and that there is still much room for new mills. But properly speaking it is not so. We have more than enough already. For the past year, it is true, the trade has slightly improved, but it must be remembered that many of the mills declared no dividends during the two previous years and that some worked at a loss. These facts must not be overlooked. There is a rumour in the market that 7 or 8 new mills are about to be started, and considering that about half a dozen which were begun about a year ago will commence work a few months hence, there will be an addition of more than a dozen to the local mills. There are now about 50 working mills in Bombay, and the addition of these new mills will introduce 25 per cent. more productive power than we have now. It would certainly be better if this additional production could find a new market; if not, the state of the Mill industry in India will be worse than it was about two years ago. The prosperity of the trade depends, of course, solely upon the consumption of what is produced. The mills would make profits if the demand for manufactured goods were fair, but if the production be more than the demand, the consequence will be a forced sale, and the margin between cotton and yarn will be *nil*, and the mills working at a loss. We passed through such a condition of things only two years ago, and we should be careful that it is not repeated. "Prevention is better than cure," and this is in the hands of the investing public, who should take care not to subscribe a single share without being satisfied that there is a commercial justification for it. The present market rates of the new mills that are working, are quoted at Rs. 900 for Rs. 1,000 paid up. This is in many cases owing to the speculation that is going on in consequence of the easiness of the money market, but when the season opens, money will be tight, and a still further reduction is sure to take place in the prices of mill shares. The Bombayites and Mofussilites appear to be tired of subscribing shares in new concerns. Hardly have they been able to get a dividend for the shares already subscribed in one concern when up starts another and they are pressed to subscribe; thus the investors are pestered and freely say that they will not subscribe for any shares now. They say, and truly, "what are we to gain by subscribing?" If they wait till the working of the mill, and the declaration of a dividend, the sum of Rs. 1,000 paid up with interest thereon would amount to Rs. 1,300, and who knows that the industry would be then in the same condition as it is now? The shares of the new mills which are now working are at present obtainable at a discount, but people are not inclined to buy them even at a discount. No sane man would like subscribing shares and thus losing Rs. 300 or more simply to please the promoters.

Moreover, the promoters and agents do not always look to the interest of the shareholders; and when they are asked by subscribers to take commission on profits only, like Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., they give the most unsatisfactory answer, and say that that would hardly suffice for them. But shareholders have nothing to do with the sufficiency or otherwise of their commission.

In England and on the Continent, the industry is working under a disadvantage. The manufacturers there are hardly able to sell their production, and consequently they resolved in May last to work three days in a week; this continued during June and July. From the recent balance-sheets issued by some of the Manchester mills, it appears that most of them have worked at a loss. The apparent reason of this is that the production is more than the consumption. As there are numerous mills, there are various markets for the off-take of their production, whereas we have only India and China. We should use our best endeavours to prevent over-production. When there is the slightest improvement in this trade, people rush in to make a big show, without thinking of the future.

In Calcutta, the jute mills at one time made handsome profits and declared large dividends, and one by one several mills were erected there, the result of which was over-production, and the mills ceased declaring dividends, and many came to grief. Finally they came to a unanimous conclusion to work seven days in a fortnight. This resolve is still carried into effect, and they have declared hardly any dividend for a long time past.

In the Broach and Pallej Districts, the people one by one started ginning factories as mentioned above. As they did not get sufficient work for ginning they also came to grief, and resolved unanimously that half of these factories should be closed and the profits earned by the remaining half factories be distributed amongst all.

The moral of this is that the shareholders who have invested lakhs and crores in the mill industry should not, if they are alive to their own interests, subscribe for any new concern for the sole benefit of the promoters, otherwise the fate of the industry in which they have invested their money will be precisely the same as that of the abovenamed English jute mills and ginning factories, and their concerns will be estimated at half the value at which they are now quoted.—Yours, &c.,

A WELL WISHER TO MILL INDUSTRY.

Aug. 31.

INDIAN GREY YARN IN CHINA.

MR. J. JAMASJEE, in his latest report on the market for Indian Grey Yarn in Hongkong, says:—A comparatively small business has been put through during the interval under review; the gradual importations of English Yarn and the apprehensions of a large influx of Bombay Spinnings deterring dealers and precluding any extensive operations, besides establishing a decline of from 25 to 75 cents per bale on all counts. No. 20s. are now in full supply, but the high prices demanded has checked business, dealers being satisfied by their late cheap purchases; values are 25 to 75 cents lower than last mail and only a moderate business has been done, the market closing weak. No. 16s. are in very little request, and notwithstanding a decline of half a Dollar per bale, a little business has been done and the market is tending downwards. A considerable falling off in the demand, combined with the anxiety of holders to realize, have established a decline of 25 to 75 cents in Nos. 10s. and 12s., which close weak with but little business doing. Nos. 6s. and 8s. are in trifling request and rates show a decline of 50 cents per bale. Nos. 14s., 18s., 22s. and 24s. are in very small request. During the fortnight arrival 12,686 bales, sales 6,323 bales and unsold stock 15,252 bales. Direct Shipment for Shanghai 1,963 bales and Japan 2,353 bales. Latest advices from the Coasts, Shanghai and Japan report a quiet and drooping market in consequence of the gradual importations of English Yarn. The steamer Khedive arrived with 3,500 bales over the unsold stock.

INDEPENDENT news from Meshed confirms Reuter's telegrams accounting for the movements of Ayub Khan and his party. Ayub, who seems at first to have thought of making for Russian territory, eventually followed the road to Meshed past Sabzawar, and was last heard of as striking southwards at Nishapur. He therefore presumably means to move direct on Herat, and venture a repetition of his all but successful attempt in 1881.

IT is anticipated in certain quarters that the escape of Ayub Khan from the custody of the Persian authorities at Teheran may lead to complications on the Afghan frontier. The Allahabad paper remarks:—"Now just when the Afghan Frontier Question has been disposed of and the Ghilzai rebellion practically subdued, the Indian Government learns to their chagrin that new troubles have been created by the blundering of some one at Teheran. The thousands of pounds paid to the Shah's Government for Ayub's safe-keeping are so much money wasted: he is again at large, and his intention of seeking the aid of the Russians is declared to be well-known among his adherents both in Persia and India. We may therefore have fresh complications in Central Asia at any moment and all because the surveillance exercised over the one man who had to be watched was weak and defective. Some one should be hanged undoubtedly, but who is it to be? Perhaps the Shah has already sent a bowstring to a minister or two: unfortunately they are not used by the British Government."

THE story of Zebehr Pasha's life as told by himself is about to appear in the *Contemporary Review*. The first instalment will be given this month.

A BOMBAY TANNING MATERIAL.

IN October 1886 the Bombay Government sent to the Secretary of State a consignment of the pods of the Divi-Divi tree, which are largely used in tanning processes. Some samples were forwarded to experts for report, but the bulk of the consignment was sold to Messrs. Martin and Millar, of Glasgow, for £13, being at the rate of £8 per ton. One objection to the use of Divi-Divi is the uncertainty of supply in the London market, but a still more fatal objection is its erratic effect upon the colour and quality of the leather submitted to its influence. The same shipment has been known to impart a delightfully light and even colour to one pack of butts, whilst another pack, subjected to precisely the same conditions, has come out dark and spotted. In an article attempting to account for these differences, the trade journal *Leather* says:—

It is certain that fermentation rapidly affects divi, and brings with it many disastrous changes. This point will shortly be the subject of keen inquiry by our scientific tanners, for almost all tanning agents are affected by it in a greater or less degree, and the question of profit or loss may hang upon the utilisation of strong liquors. Some antiseptic would probably be helpful to a tanner using divi. The water in some yards seems to favour its use. We can remember a yard in Somerset where during the past 30 years an immense proportion of divi has been worked with impunity; whilst, on the other hand, we can remember neighbouring yards where, after a very short trial, the tanner has dropped its use a sadder and a poorer man.

Among the experts to whom samples were submitted were Messrs. P. and S. Evans and Co., of the Avonside Tannery, Bristol, Mr. Thos. Palmer, B. Sc., of the Grange Mills, Bermondsey, and Messrs. Martin and Millar, of Glasgow. The following is the report made by Messrs. Evans and Co.:—

Referring to our conversation on Friday last, respecting the sample of Bombay Divi-Divi sent for our opinion by Sir G. Birdwood, we think it a very fine sample, well grown and of good colour and strength, being 9 per cent. stronger than ordinary qualities and speaking generally would rank at to-day's prices as Bombay £10 per ton, Savinilla £9, Curacoa £9-10-0, Rio Hache £8-10 or £8.

This article may become a very important agent in tanning if the difficulty of using it can be overcome; at present if used plentifully it is liable in thunder weather to change the colour of the liquors to a purple colour, and cause spots on the leather in the pits, occasioning a loss in large tanneries of hundreds of pounds in a single night; another peculiarity is that the leather made by its use, feels firm in dry weather and soft in damp days, hence the trade generally use very little of it, though it is supposed to make otherwise a profitable leather; and tanners will be glad to have the opinion of chemical experts in India or elsewhere who can suggest a remedy.

Whilst writing we should like to suggest the introduction of the Mimosa tree and its cultivation in India as a means of supplying the bark to tanners, both there and in England. The best sort of bark in Australia is procured from Acacia pycnantha, and is easily raised from seed,—30,000 weighing 1 lb.—sown broadcast on loose sandy soil, 10,000 seeds being enough for an acre of land: the young plants grow freely and can be cut for bark after 5½ years' growth. A report published in 1878 by the Board of Inquiry and sold by G. Robertson, Little Collins St., Melbourne, will supply all necessary detail.

At present, owing to the immense and cheap supply of the red bark used by American and Canadian tanneries, the English manufactures are run hard, but the growth of the Mimosa in India would soon spread and be a source of wealth to that empire, as well as a considerable help to English tanners.

Mr. Palmer, on the other hand, considers that Bombay Divi-Divi is worth about £1-10s. or £2 per ton less than the Savinilla product, which it resembles less than that produced at Rio Hache He adds:—

I am of opinion that it would be a suitable substance for the tannage of Hyside leather where mixed tannages are used, and think there would be a market for it, especially as at the present time there is a large demand for the best qualities of West Indian at late prices and there are no sellers but at a considerable advance, the growers complaining that late prices are not remunerative enough to enable them to collect the crop.

Messrs. Martin and Millar speak in terms of the highest commendation of the Bombay Divi-Divi, which they say is of excellent quality, containing about 5 per cent. more tanning than good average Mar-cai or Venezuela Divi.

CALCUTTA JOURNALISM.

Two of the Calcutta dailies have lately given a very remarkable demonstration of the way in which the Journalism of that city rises to the necessities of leading and enlightenment in the capital city of the Empire. A public opinion, led and enlightened by the participants in the dispute which culminates in the following pleasant little paragraph, must be invaluable to any Governments which is sufficiently careful to "keep touch" with it:—

Our contemporary, the *Englishman* has recently taken a paternal interest in our office and its affairs, and has wilfully and deliberately set forth twice what he must know was, and is, a falsehood. He said a short time ago that the *Indian Daily News* had for joint editor a Bengalee Baboo; and some of our contemporaries, not knowing otherwise as the *Englishman* does, have copied the statement. We did not care to notice the lie in the first instance, but we find it repeated. The facts are these:—A young native gentleman asked us to be allowed to take a seat in our office for a short time as he did not desire to remain idle, and would like to pass some time in a newspaper office. We gave him a seat in the office accordingly, without any engagement whatever, and he was free to come or stay away just as it might suit him. The *Englishman* has represented this simple fact as the paper having a Bengalee Baboo for joint editor. Of course, his object is to disparage and discredit the paper, an object in which he will fail, except, perhaps, among the more disreputable of his own *clientele*. He knows, as this paper announces daily, that there is one sole editor of the paper. As to the "Bengalee Baboo" at whom the *Englishman* scoffs, we have a challenge to make. He is only a youth scarcely out of his teens; and yet we undertake that he shall compete with the editor of the *Englishman* in either or both of two things. Both of them shall be locked up in a room with nothing but writing materials, and they shall be required to write three short essays on three given subjects, to be named by any three impartial persons, who shall be judges; and the one who writes the best two out of the three essays shall be deemed the winner. Or if the editor of the *Englishman* prefers to try his oratorical powers, three speeches in public may be substituted on the like terms. The prize to be contested for to be Rs. 100 on each of the three events, and to be paid by the loser to any public charity. Now, if the *Englishman* is not prepared to accept this fair challenge, he should cease to sneer at a Bengalee Baboo, and to try to defame a contemporary. Of course, we are obliged to our contemporary for his gratuitous advertisements and his interest in our staff. And not liking to be outdone in generosity, and to gratify his laudable curiosity as to our staff, we return the favour in a negative sort of way which he can apply as it suits him. There has never yet been any member of the staff of this paper since it became a private property who had to run away from his creditors. There has not been one who, though married, seduced the assistants of neighbouring tradesmen's establishments, and had to run away from the country. There has never been one who was a constant contributor to the *Small Cause Court Gazette*. There has been only one drunken temporary editor, and he came from the *Englishman* Office. There has never been one on the staff who could not respond to the toast of the Press without notice. There has never been on the staff of this paper any graduate of the Andamanese University, or—but we stop for the present, and only say than whoever may contribute to the paper, so long as it is under the present editorial charge, it will never be less English, while it will be more fair than the *Englishman*, and will never stoop to the discreditable meaness of falsehood, either in the vain hope of injuring a rival by slander, or to sneer at a youth who aspires to an honourable position, and who is as English in feeling as the *Englishman* himself. We say this without intending to imply that that is the highest ideal.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G.I.P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 26th August:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	67	76	Nasik	16	66
Sohagpur	47	20	Deolali	16	52
Raver	21	22	Ghoti	86	34
Nimbora	19	83	Nargaon	20	23
Bhadli	15	41	Warrangaon	23	35
Jalgaon	20	11	Hadgi	30	6
Sirsoli	23	13	Mohol	21	4
Mhaswad	20	35	Madha	15	23
Mahuli	36	97	Harsi Road	11	33
Pashora	20	02	Kalin	21	43
Kasgaon	20	01	Jehur	9	27
Naldongri	26	18	Pomalwari	4	26
Chailogaon	28	83	Dizal	4	27
Nandgaon	17	27	Lanowli	15	34
Manmad	17	28	Dapuri	5	28
Lasalgaon	13	60	Talegaon	26	25
Kherwadi	13	66			

MADAME BLAVATSKY.

HISTORY presents quite an array of characters whose reputation affords ground for continuous controversy, and about whose merits grave authorities differ vehemently and pertinaciously. But of all who have lived on this mundane sphere there is not perhaps one who has presented a completer puzzle to the impartial inquirer than Madame Blavatsky, whose notoriety extends pretty well to all parts of the civilized world. According to her biographer, Mr. A. P. Sinnett, formerly editor of the *Pioneer*, she is a woman of superior mental endowments, devoted to a lofty ideal, "the visible agent of the unknown, occult superiors," an exalted moralist trying to lead people upwards towards a higher spiritual life. "On the other hand the committee of the English Society for Psychical Research think that she has achieved a title to permanent remembrance as one of the most accomplished, ingenious, and interesting imposters in history." In the face of this strange discrepancy of opinion, a writer in an English contemporary indicates the causes of the diversity, without attempting to formulate a judgment regarding the interesting lady so well-known to us in India. We quote the following passages:—

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Upon one fact in Madame Blavatsky's career, both her friends and opponents are agreed, and therefore it may be as well to make primary reference to it. Within a period of 12 years she has succeeded, in conjunction with Colonel Olcott, an officer in the American army, and an *attache* of the New York Press, in building up a remarkable association, known as the Theosophical Society. This organisation was commenced in New York in October, 1875, with Colonel Olcott as life president and Madame Blavatsky as corresponding secretary. The objects of the society were declared to be, to keep alive in man his spiritual intuitions; to oppose and counteract bigotry in every form; to promote a feeling of brotherhood among nations; to seek to obtain knowledge of all the laws of nature and aid in diffusing it, and especially to encourage the study of those laws least understood by modern people, and hence termed occult. Those initiated in this association were taught to believe that they were acting under the direction and instruction of a mysterious brotherhood of Oriental adepts, termed Mahatmas, who had their abode in some secret recess in the mountains of Thibet, and who, by their study of what we should term magic, had gained such a mastery over Nature's inner processes as to be enabled to perform by mere volition achievements deemed impossible by ordinary men.

THEOSOPHY IN INDIA.

Acting, as was alleged, under the orders of this potent fraternity, the scene of operations of the Theosophical Society was transferred at the end of 1878 from America to India, and it is here where it has had its surprising developments. The association has spread like wildfire among the native population (?) a large number of the most eminent men having been enrolled in its list of members. It has succeeded in bringing together, in a way previously deemed impracticable, people of different castes among the Hindoos, as well as Buddhists, Parsees, Mahommedans and a fair sprinkling of the dominant English race.

When the tenth anniversary festival or convention of the society was held at Madras in December, 1885, it was reported that there were 117 branches in existence; namely, 106 in India, Burma and Ceylon,

able to write himself) from which it appears the Professor and Mrs. Smith were quite satisfied in consequence of the operation performed by Mrs. Sidgwick that the supposed evidence of 'occult' agency was worthless."

THEOSOPHY A FRAUD.

To anyone who has perused Mr. Hodgson's report nothing can seem clearer than that Madame Blavatsky is a fraud. Those however, who have been most intimate with her, and might be supposed to know her best still maintain the contrary hypothesis. They assert that Madame Coulomb and others have entered into a conspiracy against her; have forged her handwriting, and in various ways manufactured defamatory testimony. Mr. Sinnett, as the most convincing answer to the libel, publishes his narrative of her life, allowing the letters and memoranda of members of her family and other influential Russian friends to speak for themselves.

WHO MADAME BLAVATSKY IS.

Madame Blavatsky belongs both on the father's and mother's side to families of the highest rank. Her father was Colonel Hahn, of the Russian army, son of General Alexis Hahn von Rottenstern Hahn, a noble family of Mecklenburg, Germany, settled in Russia. Her mother was granddaughter of the Princess Helene Dolgorouky. She is the widow of General Blavatsky, Councillor of State, and at one time Vice-Governor of the province of Erivan, Caucasus. She was born in the year 1831, and according to the accounts given by those intimate with her was, from her infancy, a child of wonders.

Space will not permit me to enter upon a record of the strange phenomena alleged to have occurred through her occult gifts. Whatever way her career may be regarded, whether from the point of view of the neophyte of occultism or the student of human imposture and folly, her biography is well worthy of perusal. To those who can believe that she spent years of her life sitting at the feet of mysterious "Mahatmas" in Thibet, and cultivating her occult gifts under their guidance, she is, of course, a marvel of marvels, while to those who must regard her as an impostor her devotion to theosophy, and the time and energy she has expended over building up the Theosophical Society will appear not much less wonderful.

Mr. Hodgson gives currency to the notion that she has acted throughout as a secret agent of the Russian Government with the object of alienating the native races of India from British rule, but to any one fairly conversant with the doings of the Theosophical Society this seems to be the wildest hypothesis of all.

THE AUSTRALIAN DEFENCES.

THE report of the proceedings at the Colonial Conference in London, along with correspondence respecting the future administration of New Guinea, has been laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly. The request of the colonies that her Majesty the Queen should assume sovereignty over that part of the island of New Guinea now under Royal protection has been acceded to by the Imperial Government, conditionally upon the colonies interested, or some or one of them, securing by enactment the annual sum of £15,000 in aid of the expenses of the New Guinea administration and protectorate, and upon due provision being made for the protection of the natives in the occupation of their lands. On the 6th May the Conference agreed to the draft of a bill to make provision for the indemnification by the colony of Queensland of her Majesty's Imperial Government against the expenses of the government of British New Guinea and under date of the 7th July, Sir Samuel Griffith forwarded to the Premier of Victoria a draft of the measure proposed to be introduced into the Parliament of Queensland to give effect to the joint proposals made in April of last year by the Governments of Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. These proposals are, in short, that the colony of Queensland shall guarantee an annual appropriation towards the expenses of administration for a period of 10 years of a sum not exceeding £15,000, to which New South Wales and Victoria shall equally contribute. Any contributions made by the Government of other colonies, or revenue raised by the Government of New Guinea, are to be applied in reduction of the original amount already stated. The Imperial Government is to contribute a suitable steam vessel for the service of the territory, at a cost not exceeding £18,500, with the cost of its maintenance during the first three years, estimated at about £3,500 a year. No purchase of land will be allowed to be made by private persons, except from the Government, or purchasers from it; trading with natives in arms, ammunition, explosives and intoxicants is also prohibited, and neither is there to be allowed any deportation of natives either from one part of the territory to another or to places beyond the territory. The Administrator of New Guinea, whose salary is set down at £1500 is to be guided in the exercise of his legislative and administrative functions by the instructions of the Queensland Government, which is also appointed to consult the Governments of all other contributing colonies in all matters other than those of ordinary administration. The above are in the main the provisions of the measure, to which the Victorian Government, in common with New South Wales and Queensland, will be asked to agree.

BENGAL.

A WARNING TO DRUGGISTS.—Rajendra Lal Dey, the proprietor of No. 32, Colutollah Dispensary, and Motilal Singh, his assistant, were charged by Mr. Eagleton, at the Calcutta Police Court, under Section 9, Act I. of 1878, with selling tincture of opium without a license. There was no dispute about the facts of case, and no evidence was adduced on either side, but there was much contention between the Pleaders on both sides, viz., Messrs. Cranenburgh and Moses. Mr. Moses, the defendant's Pleader, contended first, that tincture of opium is not opium within the meaning of the Act; secondly, that the selling of the same for medicinal purposes does not constitute an offence; and thirdly, that the rules prohibiting the sale of tincture of opium were not duly notified to the defendants. Their Worships were of opinion that these contentions were not well-founded. In Section 3, Act I. of 1878, opium is defined as follows:—"Opium includes all poppy heads, preparations or admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy." It was not disputed that tincture of opium is a preparation of opium, and therefore, under the purview of the section. On the second point, viz., that selling tincture of opium for medicinal purposes is not an offence, it was clear to their Worships from Section 4 of the Act that except as permitted by that Act, no one shall sell opium in any form. Defendants could not show that they came within the exception. On the other hand, on reference to the rules, their Worships found that only licensed druggists were authorized to sell opium for medicinal purposes. The third ground, urged by the Pleader, was not tenable. Ignorance of the law cannot be pleaded as an excuse for infringing its provisions. Such a plea may be urged in certain cases in mitigation of sentence. Their Worships in delivering judgment said that having regard to the strictness of the law, and taking into account the purpose for which the tincture was sold, they were not disposed to deal with the case with any severity. They thought that a nominal fine of Rs. 10 would meet the requirements case, and they accordingly directed that the defendants do pay each a fine of Rs. 10 or in default to suffer one week's simple imprisonment.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 31st August, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 20 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·743
Temperature of the Air	76·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·6
Dew Point	73·9
Relative humidity of Air	·924
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.)	79·9
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	73·5
General Directions of Wind*	....WNW, NW, W, ENE. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	214
Fall of Rain	1·76
Total fall during month	17·99
" year	72·75
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st Sept.	0·26

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Officers' Jubilee offering to the Queen will take the form of silver statuettes of the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge, each in uniform. In the case of the Prince of Wales the uniform will be that of the 10th Bengal Lancers as representing the Indian Army.

THE Government has ordered Mr. George Lambert, the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, to carry out at once the preliminary reconnaisance survey for a railway from Gidu Bunder at Hyderabad to Umarkot, in the Thar and Parkar Districts, the length of which will be about 100 miles. To expedite the work as much as possible it was divided into three sections and the plans and estimates are likely to be ready for submission to Government by the end of September or beginning of October. The immense grain traffic of these districts is said to be sure to make the line a profitable concern.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Barque Assaye, 1,281 tons, Captain D. Mc Ritchie, will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

THE s. s. Algoma, 1,892 tons, Captain J. C. Murray, was cleared out yesterday for Calcutta, for which port she will sail to-day in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Asia, sailed yesterday, under Captain J. B. P. Alexander, for Coast and Calcutta, laden with a general cargo and with two deck passengers for Tellicherry,

THE B I S N Steamer Landaura, 2148 tons, Captain Jon Gray, brought to Bombay yesterday afternoon a general cargo from the Coast ports and Calcutta and Dr. F. de Sa, first class, and seven deck passengers on board.

The barque L. C. K., 530, Captain Chas. Wm. Brebner, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Karachi in ballast. She was sighted and signalled the evening before, but contrary winds prevented her making her way a head till yesterday. She is loading again for Mauritius. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE HULK SEMIRAMIS.—Yesterday was the day appointed for the receipt, by the director of the Indian Marine, of tenders for the sale of the Semiramis now lying in the harbour, she having been very old and not required any more for the purpose she has been doing. She was built, it may be remembered, in Bombay in 1842, her gross tonnage being 1031, extreme length about 216' 6" breadth, 34' and depth, 20,' and was latterly used as a receptacle for officers of the Indian Marine, when off duty. The Indian Government, with whom the final disposal of the vessel remains, may be said to have performed a piece of economy, for, besides the proceeds of the sale there will be a handsome saving annually of the expenditure that was being made for its keep-up. In this connection it may be said that another Government vessel, the Elphinstone, at present, used as the Police-hulk may share the fate of the Semiramis; because, the "Czarwitch" a sister boat of the latter will be shortly made over to the Police for their use.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

1st SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Hydaspes	1890	G. Scrivener	A	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Deccan	2022	Case	C	P. & O. Co.
" Massilia	2854	Shallard	D	P. & O. Co.
" D. Baldwino	3044	J. G. Dodero	F	F. Bozzoni.
" C. Graham	1911	T. White	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Meranda	1090	Phippin	H	Cursetjee and Eduljee.
" Kt. of St. John	2286	J. L. Shiell	K	K. Nixon & Co.
" Rosario	1221	McKay	L	F. Muir & Co.
" Eden Hall	2353	McDougal	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Huzara	1336	Campbell	N	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Inchulva	1453	Hough	O	Beyts Craig.
" Victory	1846	S. Elcoate	P	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	Landoura (s)	Gray	Coast and Calcutta, Aug. 10.
	L. C. K. (ship)	Brebner	Karachi, Aug. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Asia (s)	Alexander	Coast and Calcutta.
	Victoria (s)	Russell	Marseilles, &c.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Ship Ardencluths, for Calcutta.
Barque L. C. K., for Mauritius.
Steamer Massilia, for London, &c.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Algonia, Murray, for Calcutta.
Barque Assaye, McRitchie, for Chittagong.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 28 Professor s .....Wallace .... Liverpool, July 23.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 30 Duke of Sutherland s .. .. London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall (s), 300 bales gunny bags, P. Heerji.

FOR LONDON.

Huzara (s), 6 cwts ivory, E. Passin; 2,400 cwts wheat, G. Kessowji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Victoria (s), 3 bales woollen carpets, Haeen and David.

Kt. of St. John (s), 1,250 cwts mowda seed and 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchulva (s), 150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Rosario (s), 300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 2,001 cwts gingelly seed and 690 cwts linseed, F. Masotty and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed and 99 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Rosario (s), 110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co 600 cwts myrabollums, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 99 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

D. Baldino (s), 999 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts wheat, A. Blaschech and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, F. Masotty and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

D. Baldino (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co; 3,999 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hydaspes (s), 16 bales wool, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 90 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hydaspes (s), 215 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes (s), 20 bales yarn, Lyon and Co; 14 chests opium, The P. and O. Co.; 11 chests opium, J. Naoroji; 19 chests opium, J. Peerbhai; 66 chests opium, N. J. Abraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hydaspes (s), 71 chests opium, N. J. Abhraham.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Peshwa (s), 60 bales cotton, B. Hurdyal.

SEPTEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall (s), 40 bales hemp, L Jairam; 640 cwts myrabolums, J Dayall; 113 bales gunny rags, N Khimji; 2,009 cwts bone meal, E Currimbhai.

FOR LONDON.

Massilia (s), 40 bales hides, H H Oomer; 220 bales cotton, E Sauquet and Co; 1000 cwts myrabolums, H Gokaldass; 596 cwts myrabolums, K Lakmidas and Co; 165 cwts myrabolums, H Coorji; 8 Indian curious plated ware, &c., Ewart, Latham and Co; 40 chests opium (transhipped) The P and O and Co; 16 bales skins, H C H Gunny; 20 bales skins and hides, J Purdhan; 320 cwts gum and 1,350 cwts myrabolums, A Wellji; 13 cases Indian brassware, carpets, &c., D Merwanji and Co; 337 cwts myrabolums, T Naranji and Co.

Huzara (s), 8 cwts ivory, E Passia.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchulva (s), 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 2001 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eden Hall (s), 2,001 cwts linseed, 1000 cwts groundnuts and 1,000 cwts poppy seed, C C Joosawalla; 3,999 cwts groundnuts Louis, Dreyfus and Co.

Kt of St John (s), 348 cwts Zanzibar copra, C C Jassanwalla.

FOR GENOA.

D Baldino (s) 1,000 cwts rapeseed and 1,292 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 linseed, Lang Moir and Co.

Kt of St John (s) 3,999 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Rosario (s) 300 cwts myrabolums, Thos H Moore and Co; 440 bales cotton, Glade and Co;

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hydaspes (s) 75 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co;

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes (s) 25 bales twist, E L Moolchand; 60 bales twist, Meiffre Neven and Co; 11 chests opium J Peerbhai and Co; 24 chests opium, S N Tallati and Co; 12 chests opium F^ N Postwalla; 35 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 200 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist, J Harridass;

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hydaspes (s) 80 chests opium, E J Abhraham; 52, chests opium N J Abhraham; 29 chests opium S Abhraham 13 chests opium C Bamanji and Co; 114 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 23 chests opium Tatta and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—September 1.

Deane, Surgn, Bo, M S, from leave, from Naini Tal.

DEPARTURES.—September 1.

Sandbach, Lt, Bo, Rl Lanc Regt, from leave, to Poona.
Graham, Lt-Col, Bo, Rl Dub Fus, on duty, to England.
Rowlandson, Col, Mad, A G's Dept, from furlough, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, September 2nd, 1887.

1. No. 2508 Vol. W. G. Kelly "A" Company, is transferred to "C" Company from this date.

2. No. 2540 Vol. J. Kenny having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company.

"BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE."

3. The following orders are notified:—

The Light Horse is will parade at 5-30 p.m., to-day behind the Town Hall. Helmets, swords, military bridles and head tropes to be worn. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 2.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Application for rehearing.

133-12,939-87—Dadabhoy Hormusji vs. Ebrahim Latiff-Ebrahim Latiff-Petitioner—Hore C and B (S C C Suit.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

565—E Wilkin—Keshalal Parbhoodas and another vs Nathoobhai Shamlal and another—Craigie, L and O, and Hore, C and B.—Part heard.

564—Mirza H K—Sorabjee Framjee Bomonjee vs Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee and another—Ardasir, H and D.

566—Hore, C and B—Premjee Vussonjee vs Lukhmidas Khimjee and others—Little, S, F and N.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

11,722-87—Winter and B—James Conroy and another vs. Fuckir Mahomed Bahunbhai and others—J C Cama.

11,266-87—Ardasir H and D—Ramjidas Luchmondas vs. The B B & C I R Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

70-87—Mirza H K—Kalidas Govun vs. Vajeram Bhagwan Patel—Mansuklal and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

152-87—Moreshwar L—Ismail Haji Isack vs Mahomed Haji bin Syed Budroodin—Crawford and B—Part heard.

30-87—Jefferson, B and D—Sukaram Gungaram Udar and another vs. Toolsibai and another—Mirza H K.

119-87—Janardhun G—Runchordas Surji and another vs Camarbai and another—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

174-74—Hore, C and B—Runchordas Gocouldas vs. Cursondas Natha and others—Craigie, L and O and Nanu and H.

Long Causes.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

225-87—Tobin and R—Haji Essa Haji Fudla vs. F L Charles—M C Crawford and B—Part heard.

232-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Jeram Hemraj vs. Nuthoo Lallji—Little, S F and N.

233-87—Macfarlane, E and H—The Pachora Ginning and Pressing Co, vs. Nathoo Lallji and others—Little, S F and N.

238-87—Chalk, W and S—Amersey Damodhur vs. Sha Damodher Hurjewan—Hore, C and B—Settled.

242-87—Macfarlane E and H—The Advocate-General and others vs. Wallabdas Bhugwandas—Mulji B B.

245-87—Tobin and R—Abdool Succoor Meya Ahmed vs. Noormahomed Sulleman and others—In person.

248-87—Thakurdas D and C—Lalji Kutchra and others—vs. Dharamsee Kara and another—Little, S F and N.

250-87—Macfarlane E and H—Bai jerbai vs. Dinbai—A F Turner.

251-87—Winter and B—Mulji Hunsraj vs. Bhawoo Krishnarao—Craigie, L and O.

202-87—Hore C and B—J G Smith and others vs. Gocouldas Dewji and others—Macfarlane E and H.

THE ENGLISH IN SIAM.

THE English in Siam are not a very happy community, and a good deal of heart-burning has been caused by the measure taken by the Consul at Bangkok for the registration of British subjects in Siam. A Bangkok correspondent writes:—

In the meantime European society in Siam, such as there is of it, has been greatly enlivened by the fighting out of a grand battle between the consular authorities on the one hand and the rank and file of British residents on the other. The English papers have already noticed with some interest the important constitutional question involved in the quarrel about registration fees. Some time after the opinions of counsel in London arrived, declaring that the fee was illegal, the notice imposing them was withdrawn, and at the same time a notification was made to the effect that those who had paid their fee for the year might receive it back on applying at the Consulate. Considerable numbers of British subjects applied at once, and got back their money; but then followed a very ludicrous episode. Within three or four days the resolution to refund the fees was suddenly abandoned; and those who had not applied in time were refused their expected boon. It is easy to imagine the wrath of a person who had walked or driven three or four miles in the heat of the day in hopes of recovering his four shillings when he found that the announcement on the faith of which he had given himself the trouble had been quietly withdrawn. Perhaps the most absurd thing of all is that those who have never paid or registered themselves, and who according to the original notice are liable to fine and other penalties, have never been proceeded against in any way. The Appeal Court at Singapore is being consulted as to the recovery of fees paid before the regulation was withdrawn, and it is said the consular officials, who according to Act of Parliament are liable to lose part of their salary for levying illegal fees, are being proceeded against for the recovery of the penalty.

But the "registration question" has not been limited, in its influence upon Eastern manners, to dry questions of law. The consular authorities, making a personal matter of the dispute have visited those who resisted the illegal levy with heavy social penalties. They began by "cutting" those gentlemen in public places, and went on by omitting their names from the list of invitations to the Queen's Birthday Ball, to which almost the whole of Bangkok with these few exceptions, was invited. Unfortunately the independent Britons, who resented this exclusiveness, declined to follow the lead of their reputed chiefs in boycotting or tabooing the victims. Accordingly when there was a talk of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee on the 21st of this month, and when it was found that "the Legation" was not going to give a dinner or a ball, they formed an independent committee for getting up a subscription dinner at the New Hotel. The committee specially invited H. B. M.'s Consul to attend, but H. B. M.'s Consul refused. Then was seen the curious spectacle of an Anglo Oriental community promoting a national *fete* in honour of the Queen, and the select friends of H. B. M.'s Consul abstaining from the affair, and endeavouring to make a failure of it. This attempt was formidable for a time but failed ignominiously in the end. The dinner came off, and was followed by a ball which almost all the Bangkok ladies attended. Eighty people, including two of the Royal Princes, sat down to dinner; and the only European British subjects who voluntarily absented themselves were the three inmates of the Consulate, and two timber merchants with their two assistants. It will, we think, be a long time before the Consular people forget the failure of this attempt to lead public opinion. As long as they had been contented with putting petty indignities upon the persons who had successfully resisted their crude attempt at taxation, no one would have cared very much about it. But to interfere with the spontaneous loyalty of British communities, especially at this great distance from the mother country, is to court a general unpopularity which is not easily dissipated.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled Thomas Hunt, Esq., F.R.C.S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes: "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees.—Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

SPORTING ANECDOTES.

Two sporting books, by Mr. C. T. S. Birch Reynardson, have recently been published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. In one entitled "Sports and Anecdotes of By-gone Days, the veteran author has recorded the reminiscences of a long life briefly passed in sport and pleasure. In the other, bearing the title of "Down the Road," we have the reminiscences of a gentleman coachman. The reader is introduced to such well-known names as Lord Channilbain, Sir James Musgrave, A. F. Burdett, Mr. Frank Forrester, Lord Hilton, Mr. Horatio Ross, General Grosvenor, and Lady Alvouley. Many are the feats and anecdotes recorded of these excellent sportsmen, not alone in hunting and shooting, but in other respects as well, even in the bottles of wine, they, some of them, were able to consume at a sitting. We quote the following from a review of Mr. Reynardson's works in the *Athenaeum*.

GENERAL GROSVENOR AND HIS TAILOR.

General Grosvenor seems to bear off the prize as a thorough old sportsman as well as a most eccentric one. He seems to have had an objection to duns, a not uncommon dislike even in these days. But his tailor, after many demands for a settlement, at last became importunate and had to be paid, the gallant general calmly remarking to the man of cloth at the time: "I tell you what, Mr. H., you are a——bad tailor, and if I had thought you would ever have expected to be paid I would never have employed you."

DUCK SHOOTING ON LAKE MAGGIORE.

In punt-shooting at ducks and geese the author seems to have been most successful, as he declares that on Lake Maggiore he killed no fewer than six hundred and forty-eight ducks and mallards in a "few weeks." These ducks, too, were uncommonly fine birds, as they fed every night on the rice-fields near Pavia. This sport was carried out, we are told, under a hot sun, probably in early autumn—a time that, in our ideas of duck shooting, which are connected with wild wintry weather, would militate against the enjoyment of it. Mr. Reynardson gives a curious account of how the peasants of the Campagna catch woodcock at night. The cattle there all have tied round their necks bells, which jingle continually as the animals move from one spot to another when grazing. To this sound the birds are well accustomed. Our ingenious peasant proceeds to tie a similar bell round his waist, and armed with only a landing net, such as anglers use, he sets forth. The birds, seeing no cause for suspicion in the well-known sound of the bell, allow such a close approach that they are captured with the net as they sit or feed on the ground at night. On bright moonlight nights only we presume, can they be so taken.

STORY OF AN EXECUTION.

We read on for our author's style is usually pleasant and chatty, we may say conversational, dipping into accounts of fishing and other sports, mixed up with anecdotes and a good deal of surmise and argument, till at length we are brought up with what is so well known in the navy as "a round turn"—Anglice all of a sudden—by an account of the execution of "Carl Cadwaller." Certainly this is a ghastly subject to introduce amid scenes of fishing and shooting, and, strange to say, it is the best written chapter in the book.

Mr. Reynardson and some friends, one fine day in July, when in Germany, drove off to the execution, placed their carriage within a few yards of the chair in which the culprit sat in order to have his head sliced off, and saw the whole performance from beginning to end. They also noted every motion of the condemned and of the swordsman, and all the horrible details are vividly described,—how the executioner first made a feint at the man's neck with his weapon, and then cut it neatly through at a blow; how the stroke resembla the cutting in half of an unripe pumpkin with a large knife; and how, when the law was carried out, body, head, and chair were carried off in a cart filled with straw. There is some satisfaction in learning that the spectators of this ghastly scene on reaching home had no appetite for dinner, especially as the principal dish consisted of la "calf's head" no wonder, as Mr. Reynardson says, "I have hated the very sight of calf's head ever since."

"PECKLES IS DEED."

To turn to pleasanter themes is a relief. An anecdote may be quoted that is worth reproduction, and there are many as good in 'Bygone Days':—

"A noble lord, now dead some years, on arriving his home in the Highlands, summoned his keeper to know how things were going on. He had a lot of very nice Skye terriers, of which he was very fond. After having asked about the grouse and the deer, and whether there were many grilse in the river, and so forth, he proceeded to inquire, 'Well, Sandy, and how are the little dogs?' 'Ah, weel, my lord,' said Sandy, 'they are no doing so bad neither. Peckles is no so weel, my lord.' 'Pickles not well? I'm sorry to hear that. What's the matter with him? Not much amiss I hope?' 'Ah weel, my lord, I'm dootish about Peckles' 'But what's the matter with him?' 'Weel, my lord, I'm dootsome about him, I'm dootish about Peckles.' 'Well, but surely you can tell me what's the matter with him?' 'Weel, my lord, Peckles 'll no doo, my lord.' 'Well, but you can tell me what state he's in. Is he likely to get better, or is he going to die, or what?' 'Weel my lord, Peckles is deed'"

THE BEGGARS OF BALLINA.

Mr. Reynardson has made several excursions to Ireland. In the chapter on Ballina we find Maxwell's well-known story of the major who asked all the beggars to call upon him, and on their doing so told them that, instead of the expected douceurs, "devil a penny" they would get from him as long as he was in the town—a story published in 'Wild Sports of the West' sixty years ago, a book, by the way, made memorable not only by its sporting adventures, but also by the thrilling romances and the never-to-be-forgotten tale of the "Blind Seal" which it contains.

THE AUTHOR'S YELLOW COACH.

The new and improved edition of Mr. Reynardson's earlier volume will be welcome to many, for it contains much that is amusing, especially the story of Mr. Reynardson's yellow coach:—

"Before leaving England, being full of visions of driving my own coach all over the world, I bought a large yellow coach, a regular 'drag,' and four horse harness. I started with my family, meaning most fully to buy horses on the other side of the water. I grew, however, faintheartened, and my pockets got low, and when the wheels required greasing I could not find the wherewith to grease them. So I posted and travelled 'voiturier' with my great yellow coach sometimes lugging my harness with me, and sometimes sending it by 'roulage,' till I thought I should have gone mad with the bother and trouble I had. Sometimes I lost it altogether, and sometimes the Douaniers at the frontiers detained it, wondering what I could want with harness and no horses. They gave me all sorts of trouble; still the harness stuck to me, and we got to Milan. From Milan I was persuaded by a friend to go on to Rome, and the harness was again sent by 'roulage' to Rome, where I was quite determined to get some horses, '*coute que coute*.' When I reached Rome no harness had come, and when it did come the idiots—for I can call them nothing else—would not let it enter the 'Holy City'.....No power could induce the officials to loose their hold of it. It was a 'contraband of war,' and they would not let me pay duty for it, or let me even see it. At last I got an audience of a good-natured old cardinal, Cardinal Tosti, who, upon my giving him the 'word of a Britisher' that I would not sell it, liberated my harness. What to do with it when I had it again I knew not. I could not find any horses; and if I had, I had not the cash to pay for them, and so, after much bother and perplexity of mind, I sent the infernal harness all the way back to England.....When I and my family and the yellow coach got safely back to England, not without much regret, I decided to sell the old yellow companion of my travels. It was a very good coach, and before leaving England had cost me 113 sovereigns. I.....held-out stoutly for eighty pounds for it. No one seemed, however, to want it. I came down in my price; still everybody did not run after it, as I had hoped and expected. I advertised it; I stood it at a lively; I put it in the Pantechnicon for many weeks, at half-a-crown a week; I put it to stand at Tattersall's for many more weeks to the 'same tune.' At last I grew desperate and reckless, and having consulted Messrs. Tattersall, they advised me to 'sell it for what it would fetch'.....I took the precaution to take away a very good pair of lamps I had had made for it and put in the old ones, and begged Mr. Tattersall to do his best for me. He used all his persuasive eloquence, which we all know was great, and having brought all bidders to a standstill, he pronounced the following: 'For the last time going for six guineas; for the last time at six guineas; it's to be sold. Oh! gentlemen, you'll surely not let such a coach as that go for six guineas! Have you all done, gentlemen; for the last time at six guineas; going for six guineas, for the last time,' and bang goes the hammer. He gave me a check for six pounds, keeping the shillings, as is usual on such occasions, for the firm of Tattersall and Company. So ended my yellow coach!

THE Australian Antarctic Exploration Expedition has not of late made much progress, the delay, it is said, being due to the necessity of bringing the matter before Parliament. The local committee seems now to depend a good deal for assistance upon the British Association Antarctic Committee, and it has forwarded an urgent appeal to the Association to exert its influence to secure the despatch to the Antarctic Circle of a completely equipped expedition.

THE BRENNAN TORPEDO.

A SECRET is a secret no longer when it becomes known to more than one person, and the acceptance by the Lords of the Admiralty, advised by the Royal Engineers, of Mr. Brennan's invention has been speedily followed by a disclosure of the details of its working parts, and of the mechanism for which special originality is claimed. The invention, made in 1876, it will be remembered, has required five years to mature and five more to render of practical value, its originality and merit being so highly recognised that the inventor received a gratuity of £5,000, and an annual sum of £1,000 till his torpedo was perfected. He now enjoys the satisfaction of seeing his work passed as complete, and the substantial reward of £1,10,000 as payment for the exclusive right of manufacture in England. The following is a description of his torpedo:—

The primary difference between the Brennan and the Whitehead torpedoes, both built on the same lines, those of a fish, are that while the latter is an uncontrolled projectile discharged from a ship, and furnished with an automatic steering apparatus, the former is a captive torpedo, intended as an auxiliary weapon of harbor defence, launched and guided from the shore. It is not the first invention of the kind, its most notable predecessor being the Lay, adopted by the Russian Government some 10 years ago, but apparently since discarded. American and other inventors have been puzzling their brains over a controlled locomotive torpedo for the last decade, but although the Sims-Edison, the Nordenfelt and the Patrick inventions have attained a certain degree of completeness, not one of them has complied with all the conditions required. Should the Brennan ratify the judgment of the Home authorities it will be a source of no little pride to Australians, and possibly go far to convince other nationalities that some good can come out of Nazareth.

The great difference between the Brennan torpedo and its rivals lies in its unique means of propulsion. Whereas the Sims-Edison and the Nordenfelt are driven by electricity, generated in the one case by a dynamo at the starting point, and in the other within the torpedo itself; the Berdan, with gas produced by the burning of rockets; the Lay and Patrick, with compressed carbonic acid gas, and the Ericsson, like the Whitehead, with compressed air, the propulsion of the Brennan is effected by means of a powerful engine on shore rapidly unwinding two slender wires, 18 W.G., with a breaking strain of 6 cwt. to 7 cwt., and weighing 33 lb. per mile, from two drums within the torpedo. The unwinding of these coils of wire gives a rapid impetus to the two propeller shafts with which they are connected, just it the same manner as a rotary motion is imparted to a school boy's peg top by the string round in when rapidly drawn off, and, through them to the screws which drive the projectile. Thus the beautiful mechanical paradox is afforded by the fact that the faster the stationary engines are driven, and the harder they are apparently hauling the torpedo to shore, with the greater speed is she progressing in the opposite direction. The strength of the wires, which must of necessity be light, is a matter of the utmost importance, for should either snap the cruise comes to an end. The length of wire required to be wound on the reels is three times that of the journey. Thus, if the vessel against which the torpedo is directed is a mile away, each drum must be provided with 3 miles of wire, or 6 miles altogether, weighing in all 196 lbs. The torpedo can be neither dragged back nor turned round, though she may be deflected for 30 to 40 degrees either to starboard or port. To retrieve her, therefore a steam launch must be employed.

The dimensions of the Brennan torpedo are 25 feet, by 3 feet by 2½ feet; her weight fully, equipped for a 2 mile run, is 25 cwt.; speed 20 miles an hour, and range, from 1½ to 2 miles. In form and general arrangements she greatly resembles the Whitehead, except that the space amidships in the latter, taken up by the compressed air chamber, is in the former occupied by the two drums, placed horizontally across, and equidistant from the true centre of the machine. Another difference is a modification in the apparatus for regulating the depth, the Whitehead rudders being at the stern immediately in front of the screws, while those of the Brennan are on each side of the snout. The drums are entered or removed through a man hole at the side, and to steady the course to horizontal steel fins are fixed on either side of the tail. The fore drum is keyed on to a solid shaft, running from its bearings immediately forward to the aftermost screw, while the aft drum is attached to a hollow steel shaft revolving outside the solid shaft and connected with the fore screw. The wires are drawn off from the drums over two sheaves, and emerge from the back of the torpedo through two holes just large enough to carry them, and then through a brass eye in a fair lead swivelled on a guard, and standing just over the screws. Both drums revolve in the same direction, and so do the shafts up to a point one-fourth of the whole length distant from the screws, when, by means of a combination of bevel gearing wheels exactly similar to that adopted in the Whitehead, a reverse motion is given to the outer hollow shaft, and consequently to its three-bladed screw. This would, without consideration, appear a most unnecessary complication, for the work of revolving the propellers in opposite directions could be effected in a more simple manner by taking the wires off the drums in opposite ways; but it is necessary, as was proved in the case of the Whitehead, to turn the propellers reversely in order to enable the torpedo to maintain a straight course without using her rudder, while to steer her from shore the portion of the two shafts to which the apparatus is attached must revolve the same way. This apparatus consists of a screwthread cut on the solid, or inner shaft, and a slot immediately over it in the hollow one, inside which is fitted a nut or collar grooved on the outside with an internal thread. In the groove work two studs at the end of a forked lever, carried by a bracket on the inner side of the torpedo, and connected at the other end with a second lever, itself attached to the quadrant of the rudder shaft. So long as the speed of the two shafts be equal, the nut and thread will revolve together without any motion of the former along the latter, but the moment a difference of speed be imparted by the officer on shore applying the brake to one of the drums driven by his engine, the nut will be screwed along the shaft either forward or aft, and, through the levers to which it is attached, will impart a corresponding acceleration to one of the screws and a diminution to the other. To enable the operator to steer the projectile properly, he must, of course, know the course she is taking, and to inform him on this point various devices have been tried, the most successful being phosphorus for night, or Holmes's Light mixture, both of which ignite when brought into contact with water by day; the flame and smoke rising in the wake of the torpedo indicating her direction. She can be run either on the surface

THE LANGWORTHY CASE.

IN the most important evidence given in the famous Langworthy suit was that of Mrs. Langworthy, senior, who testified to the pecuniary means of her erring son.

The Official Receiver :—In the course of your examination before Mr. Registrar Hazlitt you said you have caused to be paid, or have paid, drafts of a person named Casey to the amount of £50,000. Can you tell us the reason why that money was wanted ?—Because he had drawn drafts upon my son. I think the money was wanted as security. He purchased an estate in the Argentine from Mr. Casey.

May I take it that your answers are given from correspondence which you have had with your son ?—Yes. I have no knowledge only from the communications I have had with him. Not very frequent communications.

From those communications have you derived any knowledge of his position abroad ?—Yes.

I think you have stated that you have made other payments for him for machinery, cattle, and stores that were sent out ?—Yes. He was engaged in colonizing operations. He had acquired land at the Argentine, and had bought an estate from Mr. Casey in the south-east of the Argentine. The expenditure of a large sum of money was a necessary condition to the concession, and for that purpose I advanced this money.

You did not advance this money to pay his debts ?—Certainly not. He has no debts. I advanced the money to pay Mr. Casey's drafts, £50,000, and the estate at Curramula was purchased for £12,000, which was to be paid as interest on that amount.

Now, tell me, please, the total amount that you have advanced to your son.—Up to March, 1886, it was £74,000. Since then I have advanced £25,000.

When did you last hear from your son ?—A few days ago, on the 5th of August.

Can you tell me where that letter came from ?—From Brussels.

Are you able to write to him, if you want to ?—I am sorry to say I am not. He was only passing through Brussels, and he did not himself know where he would be in the evening.

Have you received any other letters from him this year ?—From the Argentine do you mean ?

No, I do not say where from ?—Oh yes, I have certainly.

Have you been able to communicate anything to him this year ?—I only thought you referred to this year. Certainly not lately.

When did you last receive any reply from him in answer to a letter from you ?—On the 5th of August he wrote to say that he had received my letter ; but what letter it was I do not know. I addressed letters to him both at Ghent and at Brussels.

Have you received any letter from him this year in which he has referred to the state of affairs at the Argentine ?—Yes, no doubt I have.

From the nature of those communications have you any reason to suppose that the moneys you have advanced to him are lost ?—No ; I do not think so.

Are you in partnership with him ?—No, I advanced him money on certain conditions, not reduced into writing. He has stated that the venture is satisfactory ; but it has more reference to the future than to the present. It would be difficult to say what his means are, having regard to the fact that the concession of the Chaco was gratuitous, and was subject to certain conditions which I have fulfilled for him. I sent him out £50,000 and £4,000 from the realization of his property in England, and £12,000 for interest, making £66,000, and the increased value of the land would be £70,000 or more. I should think that there is an increased value in the land, but without any improved value it would be £74,000. There was an additional £74,000 sent out up to March, 1886, and £25,000 subsequently—making, with the £66,000 and other items, something like, in round figures, £160,000,

Invested there ?—Yes ; of which £74,000 is my own money. Then there is the interest on the amount advanced at 6 per cent., which I have never received.

The Official Receiver : That has to come in the future. What was he to do if there was no written agreement ?—He was to return me £74,000, or to give me the title deeds of the land. I have received a bound from him for the amount. To my knowledge he has no property other than that out in the Argentine. The bound was given to me in Paris by my son in March, 1886. It was done at the suggestion of Mr. Groves, of Messrs. Bircham's. I have realized certain shares belonging to my son, for which credit has been given in the account between us, which I have supplied to the court. I have not sold the shares, but I have simply taken them over, and I have transferred some of the shares to my daughter.

The Chief Official Receiver stated the evidence of Mrs. Langworthy, sen., was conclusive that Mr. E. M. Langworthy had a much larger amount of property than was involved in the proof ; therefore, unless Mr. Lumley desired it, he did not think it was necessary to call further evidence.

THE DEBTS OF EUROPEAN STATES.

A RECENT work by M. A. Neymarch shows that since the year 1870 Europe has increased its debts to the amount of over 40 milliards of francs, France representing 12 milliards, so that the total debt of the European States amounts now to 117 milliards, implying an annual burden of almost six milliards of francs. Twenty years ago, in 1867, the European debt was only 66 milliards, and the annual interest paid was 2,438,000,000. The debts are distributed as follows :—France, 31,000,000.000 f.; Russia, 18,093,000,000 f. ; England, 17,829,000,000 f. ; Austria-Hungary, 12,466,000,000 f. ; Italy, 11,181,000,000 f. ; Germany, 8,954,000,000 f. ; Spain, 6,042,000,000 f. ; Portugal, 2,821.000,000 f. ; Turkey, 2,622,000,000 f. ; The Netherlands, 2,260,000,000 f. ; Belgium, 1,771,000,000 f; Roumania, 729,000,000f. ; Greece, 348,000,000 f. ; Sweden, 345,000,000 f. ; Denmark, 274,000,000 f. ; Servia 244,000,000 f. ; Norway 151,000,000 f. ; Switzerland, 32,000,000 f. ; France occupies the foremost place, and this is undoubtely due to the war of 1870, Comparing the debts of the different countries with that of France, it will be seen that the debt of Germany represents 29 per cent. of that of France, England 55 per cent., Russia 78 per cent.. Italy 40 per cent., Austria-Hungary 44 per cent. So far as the war budgets of the Great Powers are concerned of the six Powers, except England, 50,000,000,000 f. ; have been spent to prepare for war. The smaller States have followed in their wake. The expenses for army and navy now amount to 4,500,000,000 yearly, as will be seen from the following data :—Russia, 988,000,000 f. ; France, 859,000,000 f. ; England, 740,000,000 f. ; Germany, 540,000,000 f. ; Italy, 343,000 f. ; Austria-Hungary, 342,000,000 f. ; Spain, 290,000,000 f. ; Turkey, 200,000,000 f. ; The Netherlands, 70,000,000 f. ; Belgium, 46,000,000 f. ; Portugal, 39,000,000 f. ; Sweden. 35,000,000 f. ; Roumania, 29,000,000 f. ; Denmark, 23,000,000 f. ; Norway, 18,000,000 f. ; Switzerland, 17,000,000 f. Servia, 16,000,000 f. If a comparison be made between the expenses of each nation and its population, it will be found that France is the country which devotes the most of her resources in war preparations. Then comes England, but the greater part of the sums spent are destined to maritime purposes to protect her great Imperial and commercial interest.—*Morning Post.*

SEA COWS.

Two remarkable cows have just been imported into New York from Brazil. They were captured by the crew of an English vessel near the South American coast, and were sold to an enterprising collector of curious animals in North William-street. They have neither legs nor feet, but propel themselves by aid of two awkward-looking fins like those of a seal. They live in the water, and are entirely helpless when out of it. They are sea cows, known to zoologists as manatee. The head is of moderate size, oblong, and has a blunt muzzle. The animal has a slight neck. Its mouth is very peculiar, the upper lip being cleft into two lobes. When the animal seizes a cabbage-leaf the lips come together, and the leaf is drawn in by a backward movement of the lower margin of the upper lips. The lower lip is apparently of no service whatever, except to cover the teeth of the lower jaw. The nostrils, says the *New York Sun*, are valves which work on hinges. As the nose comes to the surface of the water the valves open and allow the air to enter. When the head is drawn under the water the flanges go to their places and hermetically seal the nostrils. The eyes are hardly discernible. They are placed at the sides of the head, with wrinkled margins around them. The ear is a little hole just back of the eye. The teeth are similar to those of a cow. The manatee inhabit the bays and lagoons on the West India islands, the coast of Florida, and of Brazil. They prefer shallow water, in which they lay near the bottom, supporting themselves on the extremity of their shovel-like tails, or slowly moving about by the assistance of their fins. They browse on aquatic plants that grow beneath the water, as cows feed on land. They are prized highly, not only as an article of food, but for their oil, skin, and bones. The bones are said to be so massive and compact as to resemble ivory in hardness and durability. Frequent attempts have been made to keep them in captivity, but without success. Mr. Ruhe, to whom the two sea-cows belong, says that he feeds them on sixteen cabbages a day apiece and innumerable loaves of bread. The male measures 5ft. 1in. in length, and the female 5ft. 3in. They are in separate tanks of water, and have become so tame since they reached here that they allow themselves to be fondled and fed from their owner's hand. Manatee are becoming very rare in North America. A few are in Florida, and only a few. They carry their young under the fore fin, and live to be very old. When full-grown they measure from 10 to 15 feet in length, and weigh from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANK.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	760
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	560
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	665
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000			6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	10,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	122
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£171

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	170	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,850½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1 175
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	117½
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 14	115
Dolaba Press Co.	0	1,389	1,380	Rs. 600	630
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1 525
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,450
French Press Co.	80	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sahapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	410
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	232½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	12.	–	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	40	Rs. 5	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	50	50	Rs. 6	570
New Indian Press	4,000	12	125	–	112½
Prince of W. Press	600	50	10	Rs. 3	360
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	50	50	Rs. 7	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 7	525
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	500	500	500	2	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1 308	1,00	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	430xd
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9 345	100	100	Rs. 5	107
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,0	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	605
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	50	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	875
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	4,500	500	50	Rs. 25	920
City of Bombay Mf'g. Co., Ld.	700	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	875
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	70	70	Rs. 17½	750
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	50	50	Rs. 25	595
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	617½
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,61	5	350		350n.
Dhun Mills Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,115½	5	500	Rs. 2	650
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,25	1,	1,00	Rs. 40	640
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	170
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited.	2,000	5	50	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited.	462	1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	42	1,000	1,00	...	..
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,2 0	1,000	1,00	..	880
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	50	..	552½
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	70	575	50	Rs 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	625 880
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1, 0	Rs. 8	1,380
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,36	500	5	Rs. 25	485
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	250	25	Rs. 15	300xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited.	1,33	500	5	Rs. 2	600
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original.. Increased	600 1,483	50 250	5 2	Rs. 14	420
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	2	Rs. 55	200n
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1 100	1,00	1,	Rs. 55	1,100
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	850
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,00	1,00	...	805
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 4	915
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	100	10	Rs. 5	140xd
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	2,250
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,00	1,00	..	595
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	182½
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,2	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,465
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,280
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1	100		38
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W Co., Ld.	1,500	1,0	1,000	Rs. 35	975
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited..	600	1,0	1,000	...	500
Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited	500	1,0	1,000	...	200
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720	62	625	Rs. 25	580
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,00	..	...	965
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited..	2,180	125	125	...	75
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	1045xd
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	611	1,00	1,000	Rs. 5	900
Sasson S.& W.Co. Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	500
Sholapore S.& W.Co., Ld.	800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 55	1,135
Soonderdas S. & W Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,00	..	655
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	222	...	250
Swadeshi MillsCo.Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	595
Victoria Mfg.Co.,Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Veramgaum S.& Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	740

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown& Co Ld.	1,00 75	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	130 120
Badhan,Pile &Co.Ld	4,00	100	100	Rs. 16	110
Bapty Co., Ld.	32		165	nil.	75
Bombay Land Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	11 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct	205
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	98
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,825
Do. 3rd Issue	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	710
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–		5 p.c.	10 ½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	14 Nl
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co Ld.	3,00	100	100	Rs. 10	80
Joyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,00	100	1	10 p.c.	Rs. 11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,00	25	25		12½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	..	190
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,00	200	170	Rs. 26	330
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	30	100	100	13 p.c	65
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,50	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,00	200	5	10 p.c.	190
Oriental Loan Association	5,00	2	2	8 p.	18
Pearce and Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	Rs. 1	45
Port Canning Co.	8,00	01	1,00	Rs. 1	320
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	p.c	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	9 p.c.	99
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,20	2	2		8
Prescher & Co., Ld.	2,00	50	50	Rs. 100	1,175
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,50	10	10	Rs. 15	180
Western India Flour Mills	2,0	125	125	nil.	55
M. M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	11 p.c.	175

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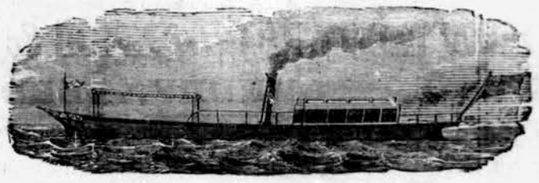

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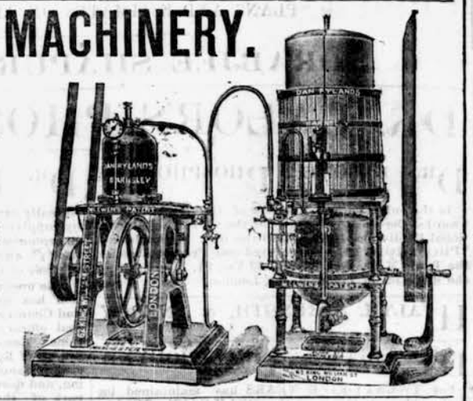

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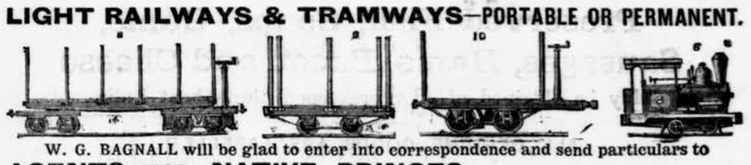

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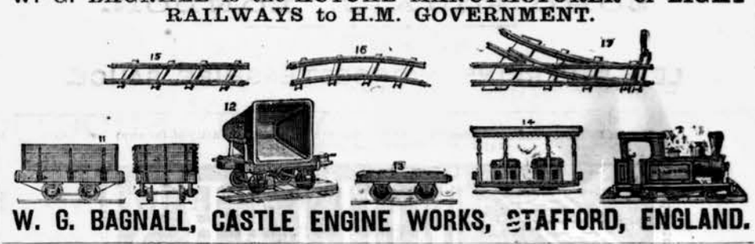

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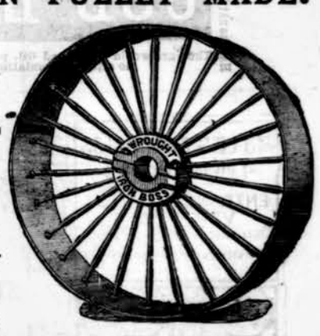

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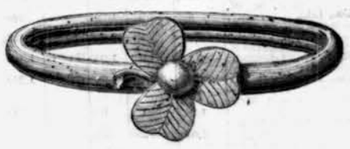

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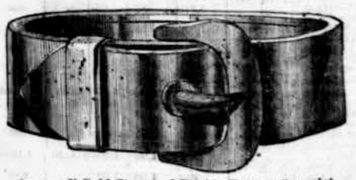

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